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ABSTRACT

This manual provides the librarian with information necessary to conduct the summer children's reading program of the South Carolina State Library. The 1992 "Read, Explore and Discover" theme was chosen to reflect an emphasis on the heritage of the state. Activities, programs, and displays highlight the various natural features of South Carolina, the state's history, and the heritage of the various ethnic and national groups that make up the population. Materials include the following items: (1) an introduction to the 1992 program; (2) a news release; (3) a 37-item bibliography, a 24-title list of juvenile fiction with a South Carolina setting, a film list, and general information for program use; (4) program outlines and resources; (5) numerous puzzles and handouts for participants; and (6) answers for the puzzles and quiz handouts. (SLD)

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

"READ, EXPLORE AND DISCOVER" was chosen for the 1992 Summer Reading Program by a committee or librarians from the "up-state" section of South Carolina. The South Carolina State Library is cooperating with the Palmetto Project in its year-long observance of Palmetto Discovery '92, planned in honor of the quintennial of Columbus' arrival in the New World and focusing on celebrating the heritage of South Carolina. The 1992 summer reading theme was selected to reflect this emphasis on our state. Activities, programs and displays will highlight the natural features of South Carolina, the history of the state and the heritage of the various ethnic and national groups that make up our population.

The graphic design for the materials used throughout the state was conceived and executed by Brian Murrell of The Ad Company of Columbia. The theme character is a fox--reminding us of the Revolutionary figure of Francis Marion, known as "The Swamp Fox". The fox is depicted as striding across the state, reading about South Carolina, exploring the state and discovering many things about its history and features. Printed materials for this year include bookmarks, posters, reading record folders, name tags, decal stickers, certificates and tee-shirt transfers as well as pencils and novelty rings.

Members of the 1992 Summer Reading Program committee are:

Linda Adams	
Abby Cleland	Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library
Susan Sarratt	Cherokee County Library
Carolyn Cody-Fuller	
Becky Clark	
Nancy Mankin	Greenville County Library
Margaret Haynes	Laurens County Library
Ramona Edney	
Sally Long	Oconee County Library
Diane Harper	
Lyn Neil	Pickens County Library
Susan Grimley	
Carolyn Landrum	Spartanburg County Library

The committee thanks all the South Carolina librarians who contributed creative program ideas for this manual.

The South Carolina State Library is pleased to coordinate the work of the committee and the preparation of the materials for 1992. Questions and comments should be sent to Jane A. McGregor, Children's Services Consultant, South Carolina State Library, PO Box 11469, Columbia, South Carolina 29211.

We acknowledge the help of other state agencies who have supplied information and resources. The State Museum, Margaret Anne Lane, Director of Education assisted in planning our workshop which was held at the Museum. The South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources supplied and gave permission for use of information, puzzles and activity sheets on the wildlife and natural resources of the state. Other agencies provided brochures and resource material for our use.

The introductory material on planning, evaluation and promoting the summer reading program has not been reprinted for this manual. Please consult the 1991 Librarians Manual. Contact Jane McGregor for copies of these pages if you do not have the 1991 edition. In addition, any materials developed for display or presentation at the workshop will be duplicated and sent to each county library after the workshop.

News Release

Sample News Release

Date:

Contact: (name and phone) For Immediate Release

Library to sponsor Summer Reading Program

"Read, Explore, And Discover" (READ) is the theme of the 1992 Summer Reading Program at the ________________ Library.

The READ theme encourages children to explore new worlds and discover new adventures by reading books.

The theme was inspired by the Palmetto Discovery '92 program, which is a celebration of the unique elements that make South Carolina great. The Palmetto Discovery '92 celebration is being coordinated by the South Carolina State Library, Palmetto Project, Santee Cooper and the South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

Exploration will begin at the library on ________________. Children are invited to register and receive their reading logs so that they may record the names of the books that they read during the summer. Younger children may have a parent or caregiver record the names of books which are read aloud to them.

A variety of of programs and activities that encourage children to read and find enjoyment through books during the summer have been scheduled. A complete list of these events are available from at the library.

Each year, the ________________ Library joins with other public libraries around the state in using the state wide theme. Last year _______ children in _______ county participated in this program which is coordinated by the South Carolina State Library.

For more information, contact the ___________ Library at ____________.

Sample Public Service Announcements

Read, Explore And Discover new adventures at you public library. The 1992 Summer Reading Program begins ______________. Bring your child to the library to register for the program or call __________ for more information.

The ________________ Library is sponsoring "Read, Explore And Discover" , a summer-long reading program for children. They can enjoy such activities as (mention specific program) on (day and time). Registration begins on ________. For more information contact the library at __________.

Bibliographies
Film Lists
General Information

DISCOVERING SOUTH CAROLINA FOLKLORE
A Selected List for the Storyteller and for Children

Bennett, John. The Doctor to the Dead: Grotesque Legends and Folk Tales Old Charleston. Rinehart, 1946; also: Westport, CT, Negro Universities Press, 1973.
An interesting collection with a few of the tales in the author's interpretation of black dialect. Many of the stories are long.

Bolick, Julian Stevenson. Georgetown Ghosts. Clinton, Jacobs Brothers, 1956.
________________. Ghosts from the Coast: a Collection of Twelve Stories from Georgetown County, South Carolina. Jacobs, 1966.
________________. The Return of the Gray Man and Georgetown Ghosts. Jacobs, 1961.
Good material which need work before telling.

Botkin, Benjamin Albert. A Treasury of Southern Folklore: Stories, Ballads, Traditions, and Folkways of the People of the South. Crown, 1949. (A source book.)

Brown, Dee. Tepee Tales of the American Indian: Retold for Our Times. Holt, 1979.
Contains three Cherokee tales. For children.

Causey, Beth G. South Carolina Legends. Mt. Pleasant, Hope Publishing, 1969.
Historical legends rather than true folktales. For children.

Chase, Richard. Grandfather Tales. Houghton, 1948.

Cothran, Jean. The Whang Doodle: Folktales from the Carolinas. Sandlapper, 1972.
For children.

Faulkner, William J. The Days When the Animals Talked: Black American Folktales and How They Came to Be. Follett, 1977.
Dr. Faulkner, born in Society Hill, SC heard these stories told by Simon Brown, a former slave. For children.

Federal Writer's Program. South Carolina. South Carolina Folk Tales: Stories of Animals and Supernatural Beings. Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, 1941.
The animal stories are told in heavy dialect; others are more nearly "standard English".

Foothills Folktales: A Collection of Family Legends, Essays and Ghost Stories, 1800-1900. Greenville, Piedmont Branch of National League of American Pen Women, 1976.
A booklet of reminiscences and family stories, several of which could be prepared for telling.

Graydon, Nell S., comp. South Carolina Ghost Tales. Beaufort, Beaufort Book Shop, 1969.
Stories will need work before telling.

Harris, Joel Chandler. The Favorite Uncle Remus. Illus. by A.B. Frost. Selected, arranged and edited by George Van Santvoord and Archibald C. Coolidge. Houghton, 1948.
Less dialect than in early editions. For children. See also the retelling of the stories by Julius Lester.

Highwater, Jamake. Anpao: An American Indian Odyssey. Lippincott, 1977.
A young Blackfoot-Cherokee writer weaves together stories from the rich heritage of the native American. For older children.

Jacobs, Joseph. Celtic Folk and Fairy Tales. Putnam.
Many South Carolina stories are variants from these stories.

Jagendorf, M. A. Folk Stories of the South. Vanguard, 1969.
Contains a section of South Carolina stories. For children.

Jaquith, Priscilla. Bo Rabbit Smart for True: Folktales from the Gullah. Philomel, 1981.
For children.

Johnson, Guy Benton. Folk Culture on St. Helena Island, S. C. University of North Carolina Press, 1930.
Stories are in dialect; however the author has sections discussing the Gullah story and includes sections on Gullah and folk songs.

Lester, Julius. The Knee-High Man and Other Tales. Dial, 1972.
Six stories told with humor and without dialect. For children. Lester has also retold the Brer Rabbit stories in Tales of Uncle Remus, Dial, 1987 and More Tales of Uncle Remus, Dial, 1988. Stories in these volumes are accessible for children as well as being suitable for telling.

Martin, Margaret Rhett. Charleston Ghosts. University of South Carolina Press, 1963.

Parsons, Elsie Worthington. Folk-lore of the Sea Islands, South Carolina. Cambridge, MA, American Folklore Society, 1923.
A collection gathered by the author and recorded in speech as she heard it. The dialect is not so heavy as to be unreadable and could easily be adapted for storytelling.

Reese, Ennis. Br'er Rabbit and His Tricks. Young Scott, 1976.
__________. More of Br'er Rabbit's Tricks. Young Scott, 1968.
Told in verse with appropriate illus. by Edward Gorey. For children.

Rhyne, Nancy. Plantation Tales. Sandlapper, 1989.
__________. More Tales of the South Carolina Low Country. J. F. Blair, 1986.
__________. Tales of the South Carolina Low Country. J. F. Blair,1984.
Legends and stories. For children. Need some work for telling.

Roberts, Nancy. Ghosts of the Carolinas. Charlotte, McNally and Loftin, 1962.
__________. South Carolina Ghosts: From the Coast to the Mountains. University of South Carolina Press, 1983.

Roberts, Nancy and Bruce Roberts. This Haunted Island. Charlotte, NcNally and Loftin, 1970.
Ghost stories from the South.

Rutledge, Archibald Hamilton. From the Hills to the Sea: Facts and Legends of the Carolinas. Bobbs-Merrill, 1958.
Historical legends.

Smith Reed. South Carolina Ballads. Harvard University Press, 1928; Reprinted: Spartanburg, The Reprint Co., 1972.
Shows variations from the European as well as the original ballads.

Sorche, Nic Leodhas. Heather and Broom: Tales of the Scottish Highlands. Holt, 1960.
An American storyteller remembers stories told in her home. These were probably told in many early South Carolina homes.

Speck, Frank G. Catawba Texts. Reprinted by AMS Press (from a 1934 ed.).

Stoney, Samuel Gaillard and Gertrude Mathews Shelby. Black Genesis. Macmillan, 1930.
Gullah tales told in heavy dialect.

Summer, George Leland. Folklore of South Carolina, Including Central and Dutch Fork Section of the State. No publisher, no date.
A privately printed book with brief accounts of legends which would need "fleshing out" before telling, customs, songs, etc. There is little available about this section of the state.

Twining, Mary Arnold. An Examination of African Retentions in the Folk Culture of the South Carolina and Georgia Sea Island. Ph.D. thesis, University Microfilms, 1977.
Part 2 includes stories collected for the thesis told in original language forms. Includes sources.

Bibliography originally prepared by Augusta Baker, USC-College of Library and Information Science; Margaret Ehrhardt and Mary Frances Griffin, S. C. Department of Education; Jane Gardner Connor, S. C. State Library. Slightly revised by Jane A. McGregor, S. C. State Library. 1992

JUVENILE FICTION WITH A SOUTH CAROLINA SETTING

Beatty, John. Who Comes to King's Mountain. Morrow, 1975.

Bodie, Idella. Ghost in the Capitol. Sandlapper, 1986.
Secret of Telfair Inn. Sandlapper, 1971.
Stranded: Adventure on Lake Murray. Sandlapper, 1984.
Mystery of the Pirate's Treasure. Sandlapper, 1973.

Burchard, Peter. North By Night. Coward, 1962.

Edwards, Sally. Isaac and Snow. Coward, 1973.
When the World's On Fire. Coward, 1972.

Green, Robert. Patriot Silver. St. Martin's, 1961.

Halford, Celia Childress. Treasure of Pawley's Island. Sandlapper, 1987.

Hamilton, Elizabeth Verner. When the Walls Are High. Tradd Street press, 1972.

Hansen, Joyce. Which Way Freedom. Walker, 1986.

Koob, Theodore Johanna Foth. Benjy Brant: Dragooning With the Swamp Fox. Lippincott, 1965.

Nolan, Lucy A. Secret Summerhaven. Atheneum, 1987.

Rhyne, Nancy. Alice Flagg: the Ghost of the Hermitage. Pelican, 1990.
Murder in the Carolinas. J.F. Blair, 1988.
More Murder in the Carolinas. J.F. Blair, 1990.

Rumsey, Marian. South Carolina Hurricane. Morrow, 1977.

Sanders, Dori. Clover. Algonquin, 1990.

Tate, Eleanora E. Secret of Gumbo Grove. Watts, 1987.
Thank You, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.. Watts, 1990.

Vining, Elizabeth Gray. Beppy Marlowe of Charles Town by Elizabeth Janet Gray. Viking, 1936.

Voight, Cynthia. A Solitary Blue. Atheneum, 1983. (Although primarily set in Maryland, this has several chapters set in Charleston.)

Woolley, Catherine. Ginnie and the Mystery Light. Morrow, 1973.

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FILMS

Use the Audiovisual Catalog and the Children's Audiovisual Catalog from the South Carolina State Library for selecting films which relate to your programs about South Carolina. Note particularly those listed in the subject index which are made from the folklore of national and ethnic groups which are a part of our state's history and present day culture. The films listed below are meant to suggest the variety of materials available from the State Library collection. See the catalogs for full descriptions.

Our Folk Heritage. Examples of stories from the heritage of many South Carolinians.

ANANSE'S FARM. 16mm 7 m 5-11.
ANANSI THE SPIDER 16mm and 1/2 in. VHS 10 m 3-7.
GULLAH TALES. 16mm and 1/2 in. VHS 30 m 7-12.
MAGIC TREE. 1/2 in. VHS 10 m 7-12.
A STORY-A STORY. 16mm 10 m 5-11.
UMOJA: TIGER AND THE BIG WIND. 16mm 8 m 5-9.
African and African American tales.
ASHPET. 16mm and 1/2 in. VHS 45 m 11-YA.
BEARSKIN. 16 mm 20 m 9-up.
FROG KING. 16 mm 15 m 5-11.
HANSEL AND GRETEL: AN APPALACHIAN VERSION. 16 mm 16 m 5-9.
RAPUNZEL, RAPUNZEL. 16mm 18 m 7-13.
SOLDIER JACK. 16mm and 1/2 in. VHS 40 m YA.
TAILYPO. 16 mm 20 m 7-12.
OLD DRY FRYE. 16 mm 16 m 9-YA.
Appalachian tales. The first six listed are Tom Davenport's adaptations of British or European stories set in the Southern mountains.
NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN LEGENDS. 16 mm 21 m 7-13.

Animals and the Natural World

BACK COUNTRY STRIPER. 16 mm 25 m Older elem.
BLUEBIRDS...BRING THEM BACK. 16 mm 20 m Older elem.
GREAT BLUE HERON STORY. 16 mm 20 m Older elem.
MORNING ZOO. 16mm 10 m 3-11. The zoo shown is in California, but we have zoos in South Carolina, too.
REALM OF THE ALLIGATOR. 16mm 59 m Older elem. A PBS National Geographic special.
SEASHORE - THE ATLANTIC COAST. 16mm 15 m 9-12.
TWO LITTLE OWLS. 16mm 20 m All ages.

People and Places

COLUMBIA - MEMORIES OF A CITY. 16mm 14 m Older elem.
ELIZA. 16mm 27 m Older elem. A dramatized look at the life of Elizabeth Pinckney of the 18th century.
FOLLOW THE NORTH STAR. 16mm 47 m 9-YA. An Underground Railroad/Civil War story.
FOXFIRE. 16mm 21 m Older elem. In a program about families or tracing family history, this account of the Foxfire project may inspire others.
GOLD BUG. 16mm 31 m 9-YA. Set on Sullivan's Island, this is a film version of the story by Edgar Allan Poe.
JUST AN OVERNIGHT GUEST. 16mm 30 m 7-13. From the book by the South Carolina author Eleanora Tate.
OF SUGAR CANE AND SYRUP. 16mm 15 m Older elem. Years ago, syrup making was a common practice in the South.
SOUTH CAROLINA: SMILING FACES, BEAUTIFUL PLACES. 16mm 17 m All.
SWAMP FOX. PARTS I, II. 2 filmstrips, 2 cassettes. 33 m All.
TOMORROW'S PEOPLE. 16mm 17 m Older elem. Mountain music and culture.

Maps and Map Study.

MAP FOR MR. MEEP. 16mm 17 m 7-12.
MAPS AND GLOBES: AN INTRODUCTION. 16mm 17 m 9-up.

WHO IS THIS SWAMP FOX?

The theme character for the 1992 Summer Reading Program is a wily-looking fox who is striding across the state of South Carolina. He is dressed to indicate that he is Reading, Exploring and Discovering the state (as well as all the other topics that he/she might find in a library). Why a fox? One of the well-known heroes in state history was Francis Marion, known as the "Swamp Fox", because of his shrewd, daring raids in the Revolutionary War. He and his soldiers darted out of the marshes to attack the British and then vanished before their victims could strike back.

Marion was born in Berkeley County, South Carolina (probable date 1732) and spent his youth near Georgetown. His first experience in the military was as a lieutenant of colonial militia in 1761 when he led a successful attack against the Cherokee. At the start of the Revolutionary War, Marion became a captain , helped defend Charleston against the British but when that city was captured, Marion had fled the city. Marion could only form a small band of fighters, so he used them as guerrillas, in ambushes and sudden raids. It is said that ammunition was so scarce that each soldier carried no more than three rounds.

British cavalry officer Banastre Tarleton gave Marion his nickname when he could not catch him as he pursued him in and out of the swamps of the lower part of the state. Marion's band had a hideout on Snow Island in the Pee Dee River (now Williamsburg County) where Lynch's Creek and the river flow together.

After the war, Francis Marion served several terms in the South Carolina Senate. He died in 1795 on his plantation at Pond Bluff, in Berkeley County but now under the waters of Lake Marion. The Neuffers, in their book on South Carolina place names, say that Francis Marion has more places in the United States named for him than any other American except George Washington. In South Carolina, we have Marion County, many Marion streets, the town of Marion, Francis Marion National Forest, Lake Marion, Francis Marion College in Florence. Walt Disney even made a movie about him:

> "Swamp Fox, Swamp Fox, tail on his hat,
> Nobody knows where the Swamp Fox's at".

Check your library shelves to find biographies of Francis Marion. Many are out-of-print but the following are still listed:

Bass, Robert. Swamp Fox. Sandlapper,. 1982. paper $7.50 (0-87844-051-8)

Steele, William O. Francis Marion, Young Swamp Fox. Macmillan, 1962. $5.95 (0-672-50056-6-Bobbs)

Zadra, Dan. Frontiersmen in America: Francis Marion. Rev. ed. Creative Education, 1988. PLB $11.15 (0-88682-196-7)

TIME LINE DATES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

-Taken from: Kent, Deborah. *America the Beautiful: South Carolina*.Children's Press, 1990.

IMPORTANT DATES

1521—Spaniard Francisco Gordillo explores the Carolina coast

1526—Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón, an explorer from Santo Domingo, attempts to establish a colony on the Carolina coast

1562—French Huguenots establish a short-lived colony at Port Royal

1629—King Charles I of England grants a tract of North American land—including the land of present-day North Carolina and South Carolina—to Sir Robert Heath, who names it *Carolana* after the monarch

1663—King Charles II grants Carolana (now renamed Carolina) to eight English noblemen who become the lords proprietors

1670—English settlers sent by the lords proprietors establish Albemarle Point, the first permanent white settlement in South Carolina

1680—The colonists move to Oyster Point and establish Charles Towne (since 1783 spelled Charleston)

1698—The first government-supported lending library in the American colonies is opened in Charles Towne

1710—The northern and southern sections of the Carolina Colony become administered by separate governors; the colonial government establishes free schools for poor children

1712—South Carolina and North Carolina become separate colonies

1715—After Yamasee Indians try to drive colonists from Carolina, colonists defeat the Indians in what becomes known as the Yamasee War

1719—The colonists ask the British government to abolish proprietary rule; King George I accepts their request, declares South Carolina a royal colony, and allows the colonists to govern themselves

1729—The British government buys the property rights of the lords proprietors, and South Carolina officially becomes a royal colony ruled directly by the king

1732—The southern part of South Carolina becomes the colony of Georgia

1744—Eliza Lucas introduces indigo to South Carolina

1762—Charlestonians establish the St. Cecilia Society, the first musical society in America

1769—Circuit courts are established throughout the South Carolina colony

1773—The Charleston Library Society opens the first museum in the American colonies

1775—The first bloodshed in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War occurs during a battle at Ninety Six

1776—Colonists defeat a British fleet to claim Charleston Harbor

1777 – Cherokees cede most of their lands to South Carolina

1780 – The British capture Charleston after a two-month siege; colonial American forces win the Battle of Kings Mountain, one of the turning points of the Revolutionary War

1781 – Colonial forces win the Battle of Cowpens, giving the British their most devastating defeat of the southern campaign

1782 – The British evacuate Charles Towne

1788 – South Carolina joins the Union as the eighth state

1790 – Columbia replaces Charleston as South Carolina's state capital

1793 – Eli Whitney patents the cotton gin, revolutionizing agriculture in the South

1800 – The Santee Canal is completed, linking Charleston with the Santee River system

1801 – South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina) opens at Columbia

1817 – South Carolina native John C. Calhoun is named U.S. secretary of war

1822 – A slave rebellion planned by Denmark Vesey is prevented from occurring

1824 – John C. Calhoun is elected vice-president of the United States; The Citadel, South Carolina's military college, is founded

1826 – The Fireproof Building, the nation's first building of fireproof construction, is completed

1828 – South Carolina native Andrew Jackson is elected president of the United States

1830 – *Best Friend of Charleston*, the first steam locomotive to be placed in regular passenger and freight service, makes its first run; the world's first department store is established at King and Market Streets in Charleston

1832 – South Carolina opposes the federal tariff and passes the Ordinance of Nullification; Calhoun resigns as vice-president to enter the Senate

1837 – South Carolina native Joel R. Poinsett is named U.S. secretary of war

1847 – South Carolina native Pierce M. Butler's Palmetto Regiment plays a leading role in capturing Mexico City and winning the Mexican War

1860 – South Carolina becomes the first state to secede from the Union

1861 – Confederate troops fire on Charleston's Fort Sumter, beginning the Civil War

1865 – Union General William Tecumseh Sherman's troops devastate Columbia

1868 – South Carolina is readmitted to the Union

1876 – Democrats regain control of the South Carolina legislature

1877 – Reconstruction ends in South Carolina

1886 – Ninety-two persons die during an earthquake in Charleston

1890 – Populist Governor "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman begins agricultural and vocational education reforms; Charles Shepherd establishes the first commercial tea farm in the United States

1893 – A coastal hurricane kills more than a thousand South Carolinians

1895 – South Carolina adopts a new constitution

1921 — Boll weevils destroy half of South Carolina's cotton crop

1929 — The South Carolina State Highway Department begins a statewide highway-building program

1938 — The state legislature enacts a forty-hour workweek for textile workers

1941 — The newly completed Santee Dam harnesses the Santee River to provide the state's first hydroelectric power

1948 — Governor Strom Thurmond runs for president of the United States as the candidate of the States' Rights Democratic ("Dixiecrat") party

1953 — The Savannah River Plant, South Carolina's first nuclear energy plant, opens near Aiken

1963 — Harvey Gantt becomes the first black student to enter Clemson University; South Carolina's public schools begin integration

1964 — Barry Goldwater becomes the first Republican presidential candidate to carry South Carolina since Reconstruction; Democratic Senator Strom Thurmond switches to the Republican Party

1970 — Herbert Fielding, I.S. Levy Johnson, and John Felder become the first black South Carolina state representatives since 1902

1974 — James B. Edwards becomes South Carolina's first Republican governor since Reconstruction

1981 — Former South Carolina Governor James B. Edwards is named U.S. secretary of energy

1983 — The Reverend I. DeQuincey Newman becomes the first black elected to the state senate since the 1870s

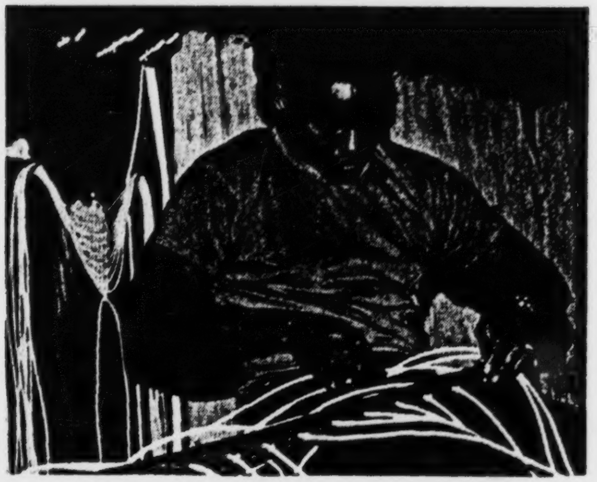
The Pawley's Island Rope Hammock

Wilbur Jones:

The original Pawley's Island rope hammock had its beginning on Pawley's Island, the oldest summer resort along the South Carolina Low Country coast. Hammock weaving was introduced to the Pawley's Island area in the 1880's by Captain Joshua John Ward. A. H. "Doc" Lachicotte, Sr., began making rope hammocks in the mid-1920's, when he was taught the trade by his brother-in-law, Joshua John Ward.

"Josh" Ward was a riverboat pilot who bargained rice and supplies between Georgetown, South Carolina, and the Waverly Mills, a rice plantation near Pawley's Island. He grew tired of sleeping on uncomfortable grass-filled mattresses that were excessively hot in the summertime on board the ship, and decided that a hammock made of cotton rope would be much cooler and comfortable. After trying several designs similar to fishnets and knots, which proved uncomfortable, Captain Josh worked out a hammock without knots, which was comfortable, in the style used in the present day hammock.

The hammocks proved so popular that "Doc" Lachicotte made them for fifty years for the Lachicotte family and friends at his beach home on Pawley's Island, in his spare time, before making it a business. Then, during the Great Depression, the first rope hammock was put on the commercial market by the Hammock Shop, which was established by A. H. Lachicotte in 1937, who started making and selling the Original Pawley's Island Rope Hammock.



LIFE ON PAWLEY'S ISLAND

by: Clay Miller Rice

Headin' south in my pick-up truck
With my old cheap guitar;
A styrofoam cooler, a surfboard,
And a yellow Labrador.
It's ninety-eight degrees in the shade today
Without shirts, shoes or socks.
Surfin' wax is meltin' all over the dash
And it's only ten o'clock.

Now the Pawley's Island air is so thick
A fan won't work at all.
You need an airplane propeller on your
window sill
To move any air at all.
Trisha, she's weavin' her hammocks
Chip, he's tendin' the bar,
And I'm cuttin' dozens of silhouettes
And playin' my guitar.

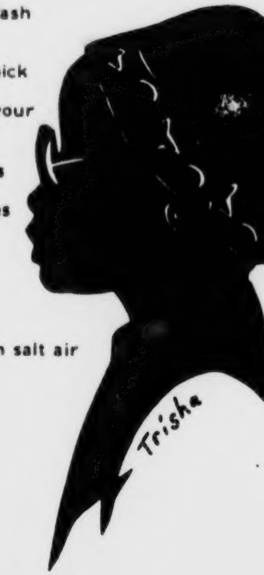
Chorus:

So let the summer sun and the warm salt air
Blow my cares away
Cause life on Pawley's Island
Is still the same today.

We don't have no big high-rise
That some folks like to see.
It's just as close to paradise
As you could ever be.

Tootsie, she's cookin' her home-cooked meals
You better get it while it's hot
Cause it won't be long, the shrimp creole's gone
From the bottom of her pot.
And every afternoon when I pack it in
I always leave there smilin'
Cause there's a whole lotta heaven wrapped up inside
That tiny little island.

Chorus



From the accompanying booklet to:
Journey Through the Low Country. Sound recording of songs by Clay Rice. Myrtle Beach, SC: Island Wine Records, 1985. Used by permission of the artist.

BEST COPY AVAILA

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

During the first forty-nine years, the colony of South Carolina was ruled by eight Lords Proprietors. These men did not live in the colony, but their names survive in many towns, streets, counties and rivers.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury. The Ashley and the Cooper Rivers bear his name as do streets on Folly Beach.

Sir John Colleton gave his name to Colleton County in the Low Country.

George Monck, Duke of Albemarle. For a short time, Charles Town (Charleston) bore his name but Albemarle Point and Albemarle Road still exist. Moncks Corner in Berkeley County was not named for the Duke, but for a colonial landowner named Thomas Monck.

Lord John Berkeley and Sir William Berkeley are remembered through the name Berkeley County.

Lord George Carteret had his share of place names but several are forgotten today. Cape Carteret is now Cape Romain and one of the bastions defending the early settlement of Charles Town was called Carteret. There is a Carteret Street in Beaufort.

Lord Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon has a county named for him--Clarendon.

Lord Craven had an original county named for him but when it was divided his name was dropped. One of the original streets of Beaufort is still Craven Street.

There were later Lords Proprietors, who bought or inherited land from the original eight. John Archdale bought Lord John Berkeley's share and gives his name to Archdale Street in Charleston. The town, county and river of Beaufort are named for the Duke of Beaufort who succeeded Lord Carteret.

DO YOU KNOW THE MEANING OF THESE NAMES FROM OUR NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE?

The name that we have given to Native Americans through the centuries,"Indian", was a mistake. When Columbus landed on our shores, he thought he had found the western route to India, and he called the native people, "Indians". Although Columbus' mistaken idea about his discoveries was soon corrected by other explorers, his naming mistake was not. Today, Native American is preferred to " Indian" by many whose ancestry goes back to the days before Columbus.

There are names from the Native American culture all over South Carolina.Various spellings are sometimes confusing, and there are various meanings given to the names. For most of the names, nobody knows for sure exactly how they should be spelled and there are "educated" guesses made for meanings. They have become "standardized" through the years. Claude and Irene Neuffer, in their book for children The Name Game: From Oyster Point to Keowee (Sandlapper Press, 1972), have chosen the following meanings, after consulting many other authorities. By the way, a person who studies names and their origins is called an "onomatologist".

Oconee--"water eyes of the hills" or "place of springs".

Enoree--"river of muscadines".

Saluda--" river of corn".

Santee-- "gentle".

Pee Dee--"shallow" or "wading".

Edisto--"black".

Waccamaw--"coming and going" (a tidal river so the waters move in and out)

Congaree--"scraping or dragging place".

Wateree--"rough water" or "rushing stream".

Catawba--"cut-off or caved-in river banks".

Chatooga--"rocky waters"

Pocataligo--"gathering place" or "border town".

Daufuskie--"place of blood".

There are three counties in South Carolina with Native American Indian names: Cherokee, Oconee and Saluda.

NATIVE AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(Information from various sources including Indian Tribes of North America
by John Swanton and primarily from: Bierer, Bert W. South Carolina Indian
Lore. State Printing Co., 1972.)

CATAWBA. Lived in York and Lancaster Counties and neighboring parts of North and South Carolina. There were two distinct tribes, the Catawba and Iswa. Catawba means river. There are people from the Catawba tribe living in South Carolina today. They were known for their pottery and there are a few Catawba potters working in the traditional way today.

CHERAW. Lived in the upper corner of what is now Chesterfield County. The Cheraws are believed to have had their last village at the present site of the city of Cheraw. As numbers declined, they are believed to have joined the Catawbas.

CHEROKEE. Occupied the extreme northwest portion of South Carolina and during early colonial times dominated much of the Midlands and Up Country. The path leading out of Charleston to what is now the Columbia area, and from this area to the northeast area of the state, was known as the Cherokee Path. Cherokee possibly means people of different speech.

CONGAREE. Lived in a village on the Congaree River opposite what is now Columbia. In 1716, over half of them were captured and sent to the West Indies as slaves and their remnants retreated to the Catawbas.

CUSABO. Lived in the coastal lands of South Carolina, between Charleston Harbor and the Savannah River. The name is believed to mean Coosawhatchie River people, and includes about 10 related groups:

1. Etiwaws, on Wando River
2. Wandos on Cooper River
3. Kiawa on lower Ashley River
4. Stono on lower Stono River
5. Edistos on Edisto Island
6. Ashepoos on lower Ashepoo River
7. Combahees on Combahee River
8. Wimbees between Combahee River and Coosawhatchie River.
9. Escamacus between St. Helena Sound and the coastal Broad River

ENO. Moved into the northern part of the state after 1716 and are believed to have eventually united with the Catawbas. At some prehistoric time, they may have lived on the Enoree River in the Newberry-Union Counties area.

KEYAUWEE. From North Carolina. Settled on the Pee Dee River and are believed to have later united with the Catawbas.

PEDEE. Lived on the middle course of the Pee Dee River in the northeastern part of the state. One view is that the name means something good, or smart, expert or capable.

SALUDA. Lived on the Saluda River not far from where the present town of Saluda is today. They were a band of Shawnee Indians.

SANTEE. Also known as Seretee. Lived on the middle course of the Santee River. The name means river. During colonial times, they were located about Nelson's Ferry and Scott's Lake in the vicinity of the present U.S. 301 highway across Lake Moultrie near the present village of Santee. There are a few of this group of native Americans presently living in this area.

SHAWNEE. From Tennessee, they settled on the Savannah River. Around 1680, a band of Shawnee engaged in a fierce battle with the Westo Indians and defeated them. This helped to pave the way for the development of the new Colony of South Carolina, since the Westo Indians were unfriendly and probably would have defeated the early efforts of the colony. Shawnees remained long enough to give their name to the Savannah River since a synonym for Shawnee is Savannah.

SUGAREE. Sometimes spelled Shakori and Suturee, lived on the Sugar Creek in Lancaster County and in adjacent North Carolina. Some consider the name Chicora to be a synonym for Shakori.

WACCAMAW. Lived in the Northeastern part of the state on the Waccamaw and lower Pee Dee Rivers. Related to the Cape Fear Indians of North Carolina and most of them are believed to have united with the Croatans of North Carolina.

WATEREE. Lived on the Wateree River above and below the present Camden area. The name may mean to float on the water. Other names are Chickanee, meaning little, and Guatari.

WAXHAW. Also known as Flatheads, because of the practice of flattening the head of infants in a kind of press. Wisacky is a synonym, and the present village of Wisacky in Lee County bears their name.

WINYAW. Lived on Winyaw (Winyah) Bay, the Black River and lower Pee Dee River.

YAMASEE. From Georgia. Lived near the southeastern part of South Carolina and at times within the border of South Carolina (in 1687, they were offended by the Spaniards and settled on the S. C. side of the Savannah River on a tract later known as Indian Land).

WEE NEES, WEE TEES AND MINGOES. Three small tribes : Wee Nees located at the forks of the Black River near the present Williamsburg-Clarendon line; Wee Tee lived in the vicinity of Lenud's Ferry and several miles westward along the Santee; the Mingoes had their camping ground at the fork of Indiantown Swamp and Black Mingo Creek. It is said that these groups had their headquarters along the Great Lakes but could not resist the hunting and fishing in the part of South Carolina that is now Williamsburg County.

In 1715, there was an uprising in the vicinity of the village of Pocatagligo (the name still remains) when the Yemassees killed traders and plantation colonists. It seems that it was due to unity of purpose and determination of the small Colonial Army that the United Indian tribes were eventually defeated, as the warriors, hiding in the forests were deadly accurate with their arrows.

SOUTH CAROLINA BOOKS, etc.

Betty Scott

4116 Blossom Street • Columbia, SC 29205 • 803-782-0684

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SYMBOLS

COLORING BOOK

from the South Carolina Department of Archives & History

This attractive 20-page coloring book consists of line drawings of all the state symbols in an oversized (8½x11) format that is ideal for reproduction. Pictures include:

- state bird and flower
- map with counties
- first State House (in Charleston)
- present State House
- state flag
- Sword of State and the Mace
- state tree
- state animal
- state fish
- state reptile
- state shell
- state stone and state gem stone
- state fruit
- state insect
- state game bird
- state beverage
- state seal
- state song

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE SYMBOLS
COLORING BOOK

This information is, of course, available elsewhere--but not all in one place in such a good size and at such a good price. The coloring book is only $3.95 but please include 50¢ per book for shipping and handling.

Send orders to:

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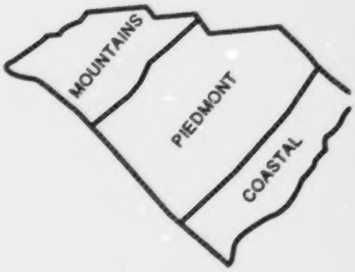
READ★EXPLORE★AND★DISCOVER


MOUNTAINS
PIEDMONT
COASTAL

PASSPORT
Explorer
SOUTH CAROLINA

Program Outlines and Resources

THE GREAT ANCESTOR HUNT

Program Ideas for Older Elementary and Middle School Age

In South Carolina, families and family connections are important. "Where are you from" and "are you related to---" are often heard. A sense of family identity can be nurtured in many ways, and finding out more about one's ancestors, place of origin and present family members may increase that sense of identity. It may also start children on a a search that can continue for a lifetime.

The following books give clues for inviting young people to "unreel their own family's past" and can be the impetus for one or more geneological programs at the library:

Cooper, Kay. Where did you get those eyes? A guide to discovering your family history. Walker, 1988.

Lee, Mary Price and Richard S. Last names first. Westminster, 1985.
Discusses various kinds of personal names, describes how names changed as they were passed down through generations; gives origins and meanings of names.

Perl, Lila. Great ancestor hunt: the fun of finding out who you are. Clarion, 1989.
Where do you begin hunting for information about your ancestors? Suggests that one begins with oneself and gives questions for which you need answers as you begin the search.

If there is someone in the community or on the library staff who is a geneological researcher and can relate well to children, invite her/him to work with a small group of children in getting started on a family project. Both the Cooper and the Perl books give simple charts that children can use in tracing a family tree. Send them home to find out from parent, grandparent, other family members, answers to some of the questions suggested in the book by Kay Cooper. Bring out other books about names to use in discovering something about the names of the children in the group. Help them set up a notebook such as the one suggested in the Kay Cooper book so that they can organize their information.

Set up a library bulletin board to show some of the interesting facts that the children discover e.g. two families have names with French origins; three children have names which reflect their Afro-American heritage. Be careful that you give everyone an opportunity to share and that you do not allow anyone to be embarrassed. Suggest that children prepare a short story about "My Most Interesting Ancestor" to share if they wish. (See examples in chapter 7 "Sharing Your Family History" in Where did you get those eyes by Kay Cooper)

To set the stage for a geneological activity, use films on the culture and folklore of various countries represented in our American heritage. Use the index in the Children's Audiovisual Catalog for suggestions. The following suggest the importance of intergenerational activities and the value of recognizing and enjoying things from our cultural heritage:

ANNIE AND THE OLD ONE. 14 min. Ages 7-11. Although the Native American group portrayed is Navajo, not an Eastern group, the story shows an under- standing of the continuum of life which many Native American people have.

CRAC! 15 min. All ages. A rocking chair becomes a part of a family's life.

DIFFERENCES. 20 min. Ages 9-YA. A young Canadian boy finds it difficult to accept a house guest of different racial (Eskimo) origins. JUST AN OVERNIGHT GUEST has a similar theme.

MOLLY'S PILGRIM. 23 min. Ages 12 up. Molly, a young Russian Jewish girl who has emigrated to America overcomes her classmates' intolerance by relating her experience to the story of the original Pilgrims.

NIKKOLINA. 28 min. Ages 9-13. A young Greek girl is impatient with tradition until through a developing relationship with an aunt, she comes to appreciate its value. The girl is a skater, and is able to combine her heritage and her skating.

FAMILY PUNS
(Try these when you are having a geneological program!)

These puns are from Pun Fun by Ennis Rees (Abelard-Schuman, 1965). Dr. Rees is a South Carolina author, living in Columbia.

"Do you know what a pauper is?"
 Jack asked his little brother.
"I think I do," said he. "Gee whiz!
 It's the man who married Mother."

According to my mother,
 I used to be twins. Did you?
She says she has a picture
 Of me when I was two.

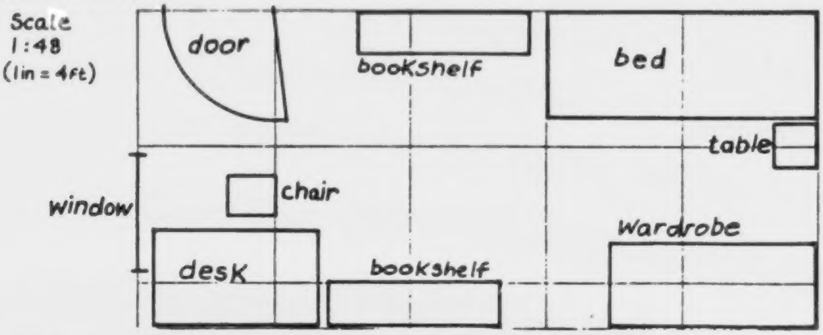
"Then he lay down with his forefathers
 And slept," the history book said.
Quipped Ike, "It's hard to believe
 That they slept five in a bed."
  (His four fathers.)

"Your name's not Jule,"
 The teacher told Julius.
Said Bill, "By that rule
 My real name is Billious."

When Sue heard her mother would marry again,
 She stopped in her tracks and said, "Oh, bother!
I've been walking all day, and though I like men,
 I just can't go a step-farther".

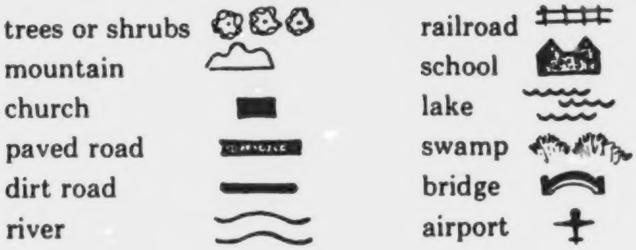
MAP IDEAS

1. Make your own map. Survey your yard, library grounds, bedroom etc. Draw on a plain sheet of paper the points of interest. Older students will enjoy drawing a map to scale.


Scale
1:48
(1in = 4ft)
door
bookshelf
bed
table
window
chair
Wardrobe
desk
bookshelf

2. Make a simple map of the area around the library. Be sure to put a "compass rose" in the corner and a map "Key".

Book talk: Underground by David Macaulay

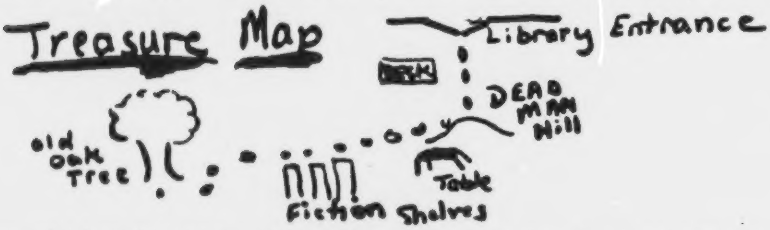

trees or shrubs
mountain
church
paved road
dirt road
river
railroad
school
lake
swamp
bridge
airport

3. Make a "Treasure Map" for the library.

From the entrance follow the path up Dead Man Hill to the Children's Room. Walk straight 20 paces. Turn right at -------, walk 10 paces, put your name on ______. Choose a book at the Fiction Spot. Travel on to the side of the Old Oak Tree and sit down for storytime...

You get the idea!!

For younger children give them a drawing to follow.


Treasure Map
Library Entrance
DEAD MAN Hill
old Oak Tree
Table
Fiction Shelves

Abby Cleland, Abbeville/Greenwood Regional Library

TIME-LINE IDEAS

1. Give the children time-lines from 1900 - present. Let them fill in important family dates (birthdates, moves, schools etc.).
2. Do a time-line on newsprint of important dates in S.C. Put up all around the library. Be sure to add special dates from your community.
3. Do a time-line of important events in your community.
4. Do a time-line as a summer registration sign-up sheet. Let the children sign in under the year they were born.
5. Make a time-capsule.

Time Capsule

When do you think today's styles will look old-fashioned? Next year? In three years? Try this.

1. Make a list of three or four things to wear that are really popular now and maybe weren't around a year ago.

2. Cut out some magazine pictures of clothes and hairstyles that are in fashion now.

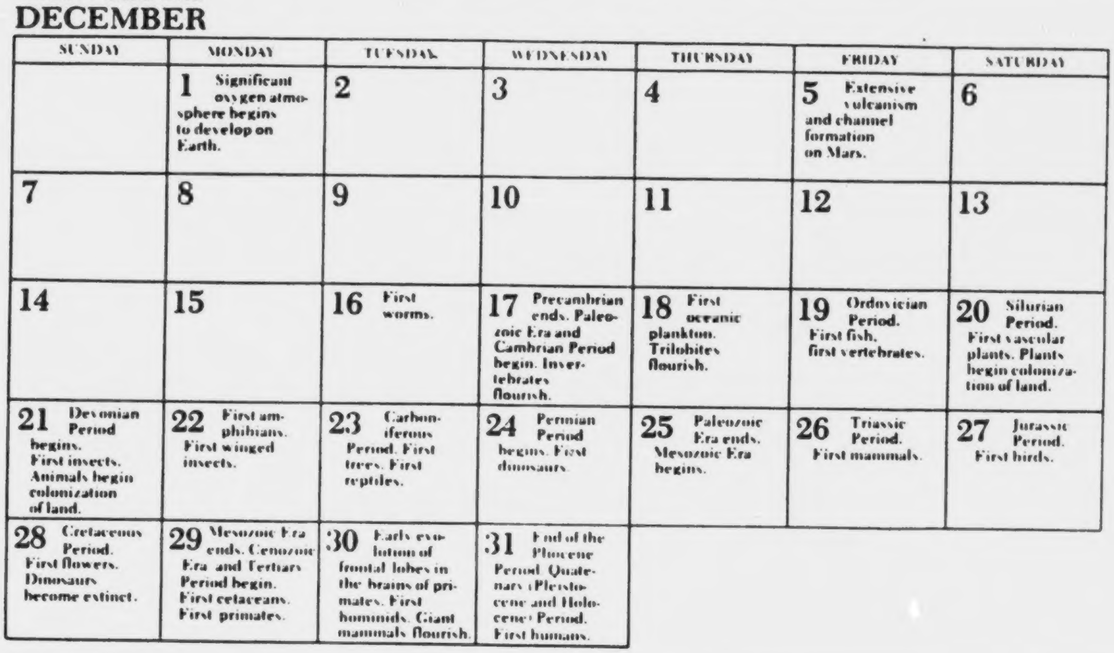
Put your list and the pictures you've cut out into an envelope and write the date on it. Stash the envelope in a safe place. Now wait. *Really* wait. Just forget about the envelope until your next birthday. Then open it again and see if times have changed for fads and fashions.

Abby Cleland, Abbeville/Greenwood Regional Library

30

COSMIC CALENDAR - for a really interesting time-line!

- from: Sagan, Carl. The Dragons of Eden. Random House, 1977.



COSMIC CALENDAR

DECEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 Significant oxygen atmosphere begins to develop on Earth.	2	3	4	5 Extensive vulcanism and channel formation on Mars.	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 First worms.	17 Precambrian ends. Paleozoic Era and Cambrian Period begin. Invertebrates flourish.	18 First oceanic plankton. Trilobites flourish.	19 Ordovician Period. First fish, first vertebrates.	20 Silurian Period. First vascular plants. Plants begin colonization of land.
21 Devonian Period begins. First insects. Animals begin colonization of land.	22 First amphibians. First winged insects.	23 Carboniferous Period. First trees. First reptiles.	24 Permian Period begins. First dinosaurs.	25 Paleozoic Era ends. Mesozoic Era begins.	26 Triassic Period. First mammals.	27 Jurassic Period. First birds.
28 Cretaceous Period. First flowers. Dinosaurs become extinct.	29 Mesozoic Era ends. Cenozoic Era and Tertiary Period begin. First cetaceans. First primates.	30 Early evolution of frontal lobes in the brains of primates. First hominids. Giant mammals flourish.	31 End of the Pliocene Period. Quaternary (Pleistocene and Holocene) Period. First humans.			

DECEMBER 31

Origin of *Proconsul* and *Ramapithecus*, probable ancestors of apes and men	~ 1:30 P.M.
First humans	~ 10:30 P.M.
Widespread use of stone tools	11:00 P.M.
Domestication of fire by Peking man	11:46 P.M.
Beginning of most recent glacial period	11:56 P.M.
Seafarers settle Australia	11:58 P.M.
Extensive cave painting in Europe	11:59 P.M.
Invention of agriculture	11:59:20 P.M.
Neolithic civilization; first cities	11:59:35 P.M.
First dynasties in Sumer, Ebla and Egypt; development of astronomy	11:59:50 P.M.
Invention of the alphabet; Akkadian Empire	11:59:51 P.M.
Hammurabic legal codes in Babylon; Middle Kingdom in Egypt	11:59:52 P.M.
Bronze metallurgy; Mycenaean culture; Trojan War; Olmec culture: invention of the compass	11:59:53 P.M.
Iron metallurgy; First Assyrian Empire; Kingdom of Israel; founding of Carthage by Phoenicia	11:59:54 P.M.
Asokan India; Ch'in Dynasty China; Periclean Athens; birth of Buddha	11:59:55 P.M.
Euclidean geometry; Archimedean physics; Ptolemaic astronomy; Roman Empire; birth of Christ	11:59:56 P.M.
Zero and decimals invented in Indian arithmetic; Rome falls; Moslem conquests	11:59:57 P.M.
Mayan civilization; Sung Dynasty China; Byzantine empire; Mongol invasion; Crusades	11:59:58 P.M.
Renaissance in Europe; voyages of discovery from Europe and from Ming Dynasty China; emergence of the experimental method in science	11:59:59 P.M.
Widespread development of science and technology; emergence of a global culture; acquisition of the means for self-destruction of the human species; first steps in spacecraft planetary exploration and the search for extraterrestrial intelligence	Now: The first second of New Year's Day

GAME

S.C. Postman Game

This active circle game's purpose is to help children learn some of the cities and towns in South Carolina.

Make rectangle cardboard cards 4" x 12" with names of cities clearly printed (ex. COLUMBIA). Make sure each child knows the name on the card he is holding. Ask one child (without a card and one who can read well) to be in the center as the postman. He then calls out, "I want to send a letter from Columbia to Greenville." The children holding these two cards are supposed to swap places. The postman tries to get one of their spots. If he or she succeeds, you have a new postman. The new postman gives a new card to the old postman who will take a place in the circle.

Submitted by Margaret Haynes
Laurens County Library

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Historical Legends

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Upper elementary

Books:

"Mrs. Motte's Sacrifice" from A Treasury of Southern Folklore - B. A. Botkin (p. 316).

Follow the Drinking Gourd - Jeanette Winter

"Legend of Emily Geiger" from South Carolina Legends - Beth S. Causey (also told in Folk Stories of the South as "Emily's Famous Meal" by M. A. Jagendorf)

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources):

"Follow the Drinking Gourd" - song appears on the last page of the book

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used (give instructions or specific sources):

1. Introduce children to codes and secret writing. Examples: using lemon juice as an invisible ink, Morse code, or riddle codes such as the simple one on the attached worksheet.
2. Bring in a guest speaker to discuss basic astronomy, such as how to find the North Star.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Debbie Maddox and Nancy Mankin, Greenville County Library

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: South Carolina Folklife

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: All ages

Books:
Tis True, Fer Fact: Carolina Upcountry Tales - Blanche Marsh.

The Taste of Appalachia - Lyn Kellner.

The Foxfire Book of Toys and Games - edited by Linda Garland age and Hilton Smith.

Have someone dress in period costume and tell about the "good old days", drawing from stories and experiences related in the above suggested books.

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources):

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used (give instructions or specific sources):
The following activities would lend themselves to this theme and would be workable for small or large group.
GAMES: The following games can be found in The Foxfire Book of Toys and Games. You may find other games in this source that would be suitable for your needs, also.

Old Granny Wiggins is Dead (p 40)
Old Granny Hum Bum (p 41)
Bum, Bum, Bum (p 34)

(cont. p 2)

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:
Debbie Maddox and Nancy Mankin, Greenville County Library

(Activities cont.)

Toymaking: Tell about and demonstrate the following toys, or have someone from the community demonstrate toymaking. The following suggested toys are found in The Foxfire Book of Toys and Games.

Rag Dolls (p 142-145)
Popguns (p 213)
Whittling toys (p 173-174)
Slingshots (p 229)
Button on a String (p 241)

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: South Carolina Folktales

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Elementary

Books:

Bo Rabbit Smart for True: Folktales from the Gullah - Priscilla Jaquith
Brief amusing African-based animal tales from the Sea Islands of South Carolina. These may be compared with the Brer Rabbit stories (read or tell).

"The Lion on the Path" from The Story Vine - Anne Pellowski.
(Tell using a thumb piano. Directions attached.)

Brer Rabbit and His Tricks - Ennis Rees
The South Carolina author has redone the tales in storybook form.

Jump Again! More Adventures of Brer Rabbit - Adapted by Van Dyke Parks
Collection of illustrated stories about Brer Rabbit.

"The Farmer and His Yams" from The Story Vine - Anne Pellowski.
Tell the story using string, and then teach the kids how to tell it.

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources):

"Little Bunny" from Hand Rhymes - Marc Brown (fingerplay)

"Mister Rabbit" from Juba This and Juba That - Virginia A. Tashjian (song)

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used (give instructions or specific sources):

1. Make thumb pianos out of boxes or sardine cans, or give a sheet of instructions for doing this.
2. Make animal puppets out of paper bags to use in telling the stories.
3. Show the movie "Song of the South".

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Debbie Maddox and Nancy Mankin, Greenville County Library

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: South Carolina Folktales - Ghosts

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Mid- to upper elementary

Books:

The Boy and the Ghost - Robert D. San Souci

"Music Box" from South Carolina Folktales by Workers of the Federal Writers' Program of the WPA in South Carolina (very short story to tell with a music box as a prop)

The Talking Eggs - Robert D. San Souci

"The Hitchhiker of Route 107" from South Carolina Ghosts From the Coast to the Mountains - Nancy Roberts

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources):

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used (give instructions or specific sources):

1. Have the children tell their own ghost story as a group. Start the story using one sentence, then each person adds one line more.
2. Encourage library reference skills with a "Treasure Hunt" for facts about books, authors, call numbers, etc. A sample worksheet is attached.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Debbie Maddox and Nancy Mankin, Greenville County Library

TREASURE HUNT

Reference Skills Worksheet

1. Who is the author of Ghosts from the Coast?

2. What is the last word on page 34 of Is Anybody There? by Eve Bunting?

3. What is the call number of Draw 50 Horses?

4. Who is the author of The Sign of the Beaver?

5. In Where the Sidewalk Ends, Shel Silverstein wrote a poem called "Afraid of the Dark." What is the sixth line of the poem?

6. In that same book, there is a picture of a man whose head is definitely in the wrong place. What's the name of the poem?

7. Who is the illustrator of The True Story of the Three Little Pigs?

8. Who is the author of The Shape of Me and Other Stuff?

   What is that author's real name?

9. In what year was Lucy Maud Montgomery born?

10. The books with the following call numbers have one common word in their titles. Discover what it is and you'll have a clue to the treasure in store for you.

    641.6374 Dineen   818 C   811.54 Adoff   664.5 O'Neill

ANSWER SHEET

TREASURE HUNT

Reference Skills Worksheet

1. Who is the author of Ghosts from the Coast?

   Julian Stevenson Bolick

2. What is the last word on page 34 of Is Anybody There? by Eve Bunting?

   "night" -- Hardback edition, c. 1988

3. What is the call number of Draw 50 Horses?

   743.6

4. Who is the author of The Sign of the Beaver?

   Elizabeth George Speare

5. In Where the Sidewalk Ends, Shel Silverstein wrote a poem called "Afraid of the Dark." What is the sixth line of the poem?

   "And three bedtime stories"

6. In that same book, there is a picture of a man whose head is definitely in the wrong place. What's the name of the poem?

   "The Planet of Mars"

7. Who is the illustrator of The True Story of the Three Little Pigs?

   Lane Smith

8. Who is the author of The Shape of Me and Other Stuff?

   Dr. Seuss

   What is that author's real name?

   Theodore Geisel

9. In what year was Lucy Maud Montgomery born?

   1874

10. The books with the following call numbers have one common word in their titles. Discover what it is and you'll have a clue to the treasure in store for you.

    641.6374 Dineen   818 C   811.54 Adoff   664.5 O'Neill

    Common word: chocolate

NOTE TO LIBRARIES: These are sample questions which you may wish to change to fit your collections. Our idea for the treasure hunt is to reward those who complete the worksheet correctly with a small bag of gold-covered chocolate coins. You, of course, may decide upon your own "treasure".

READ, EXPLORE, AND DISCOVER
SOUTH CAROLINA

MUSIC IN SOUTH CAROLINA, PAST TO PRESENT

Books and activities to help make South Carolina music and arts more fun:

Van der Horst, Brian. *Folk Music in America*. Franklin Watts, Inc., 1972.

p.25: The banjo was imported to America by slaves, who fashioned a one-stringed, gourd-shaped instrument. Probably used by slaves in South Carolina as a rythm and tune instrument

Hawkinson, John and Faulhaber, Martha. *Music and Instruments for Children to Make.* Albert Whitman & Co., 1969.

pp.30-33: "Making Your Own Stringed Instrument, a Box Harp" (or banjo)

p.15: Instructions for making a drum (or tom-tom, used by Cherokee Indians)

Silber, Irwin. *Folksong Festival*. Scholastic Magazines, 1967.

pp.54-55: Song "Goober Peas," sung by Confederate soldiers around the campfire. A fun song to teach as a stretch activity.

Hofsinde, Robert. *Indian Games and Crafts*. William Morrow & Co., 1957

pp.86-96: Directions for making Indian rattles

Staines, Bill. *All God's Critters Got a Place in the Chior*. E.P. Dutton, 1989.

For-fun singing. Maybe a volunteer singer could tape the song and use book to teach song.

Bicentennial Project Editorial Board; Marianna W. Davis, chm. *South Carolina's Blacks and Native Americans, 1776-1976.* S.C. State Human Affairs Comm., 1976

A good overview of African American and Native American arts in South Carolina. Book available in S.C. State Library's collection.

* For pages cited, copies have been made of the craft and music activities.

Other South Carolina music sources:

Tricentennial Songs composed by Nelle McMaster Sprott. Published under auspices of S.C. Tricentennial Commission. Format: songbook and 33 1/3 rpm record

ACTIVITIES

South Carolina Dances:

The Charleston, the Big Apple, clog or buck dance, square dance, Cherokee dances. Ask resource people in your community (square dance clubs, dance teachers and/or students, clogging groups, and Boy Scouts) to demonstrate and/or teach dance steps.

Bibliography and musical activities researched and suggested by Linda Adams, Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library

Permission was not available for reporducing the craft activities noted. If your library does not have a copy of the books, request copies from Jane McGregor at the State Library.

Additional recording of South Carolina songs:

Journey Through the Low Country composed and recorded by Clay Rice. Sound Recording with booklet giving words of the songs and transcript of the short dialogues included on the recording (see sample page following). The recording is no longer available but we have permission from Mr. Rice to transfer to an audio cassette and will try to make available to anyone sending a black cassette.

Mostly for Children Songs by Ken Richstad. Audio-cassette. Lee Street Records 401 Kalmia Drive, Columbia, SC 29205. $5.00

Mr. Richstad is an attorney from Columbia, and a musician and composer by avocation. He has composed a number of songs that he uses with young children. Songs on this tape include several for elementary children. There is one, in calypso rhythm, "Sea Island Girl" which is written about the South Carolina islands that are fast becoming developed and the changing way of life sends many of the islanders to the mainland looking for work..

EXPLORE YOUR COMMUNITY

Try a scavenger hunt for the children. Send them to local landmarks using clues and then when they return to the library have them identify a "secret" landmark. The first to discover all the secret landmarks will win a prize.

Lyn Neil and Dianne Harper in the Pickens County Library have developed a "passport" of tourist attractions in Pickens County. They will work out a system to "stamp" the passports after the children have visited each side. They have been given permission by the Pickens County Planning and Development Commissions to preprint the map. A copy of the map has been reprinted to "inspire" other libraries to do similar activities. Perhaps some of the "Palmetto Discovery '92" materials may be used.

Pickens County

Additional sites:

Pickens County Museum
in Pickens

Schoolhouse Antiques Museum
in Liberty

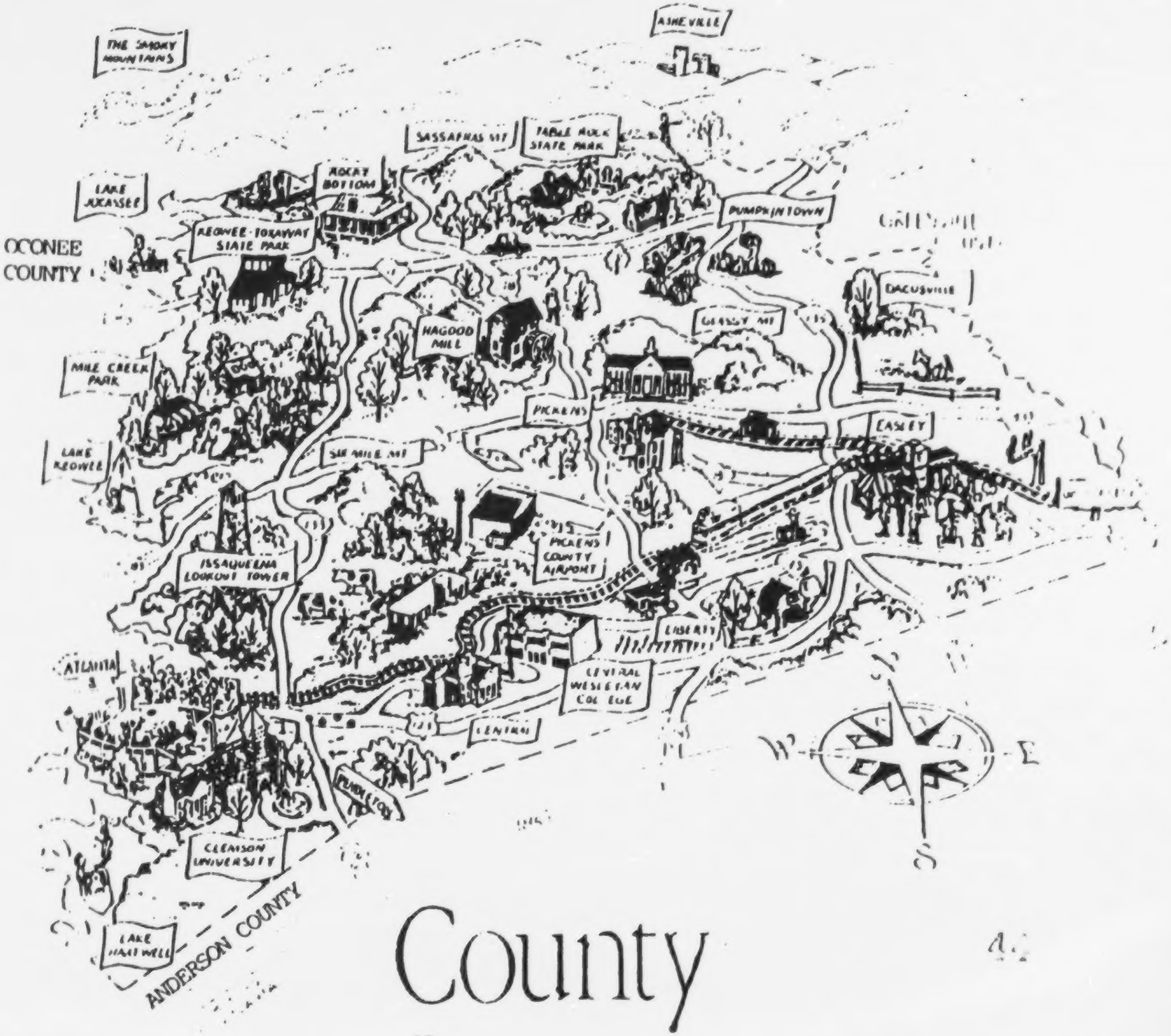
Easley Indian Museum

Old Stone Church
in Clemson

Clemson University Campus
Fort Hill
Hanover House
Botanical Gardens

Pendleton Historical District
Ashtabula Plantation
Woodburn Plantation
In Anderson County

Duke Power World of Energy
in Oconee County


THE SMOKY MOUNTAINS
ASHEVILLE
SASSAFRAS MT
TABLE ROCK STATE PARK
LAKE JOCASSEE
ROCKY BOTTOM
PUMPKINTOWN
OCONEE COUNTY
KEOWEE-TOXAWAY STATE PARK
GREENVILLE COUNTY
DACUSVILLE
HAGOOD MILL
GLASSY MT
MILE CREEK PARK
PICKENS
EASLEY
LAKE KEOWEE
SIX MILE MT
ISSAQUEENA LOOKOUT TOWER
PICKENS COUNTY AIRPORT
LIBERTY
ATLANTA
CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE
CENTRAL
PENDLETON
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY
LAKE HARTWELL
ANDERSON COUNTY
W
E
S

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: PIRATES

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: ALL

Books:
Bodie, Idella. The Mystery of the Pirate's Treasure
Bulla, C.R. Pirate's Promise
Burningham, J. Come Away From the Water, Shirley
Hitchins, Pat. One-Eyed Jake
McWilliams. Pirates
Parish, Peggy. Pirate Island Adventure
Whipple, A. Famous Pirates of the New World

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

See the 1989 Summer Reading Program Manual "Sail the Seven Seas With Captain Book"

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Lyn J. Neil
Pickens County Library
110 W. 1st Avenue
Easley, SC 29640

BLACKBEARD, THE DEADLIEST PIRATE

BLACKBEARD was the cruelest and most bloodthirsty pirate that ever sailed the Atlantic.

Who was this man, Ned Teach or Thach? He grew up a starving orphan in Bristol, England.

Always with a liking for the sea, he joined as a cabin boy on a ship bound for the West Indies. He deserted because of the harsh discipline. Later he became apprenticed to an old pirate named Ben Hornigold. The old pirate was pleased with his new apprentice. When the crew ransacked a ship, young Ned was the most gruesome and hideous pirate of all. Lighting slow-burning firecrackers and rolling them in his long, stringy beard, he had every ship begging for mercy and surrendering.

Old Ben would have liked to have kept the young man with him. But before long, Ned Teach set out on his own taking a new name--BLACKBEARD.

BLACKBEARD captured a ship he renamed the QUEEN ANNE'S REVENGE and set out in quest of treasure. He became the most successful pirate of all time. Pirates and sailors flocked to his hideaway in droves but he only kept the best. From New England to the Carribbean, he terrorized passenger and cargo ships, seizing their loot.

BLACKBEARD'S favorite place to loot was around CHARLES TOWN harbor. Once he looted nine ships, taking hostages and demanding ransom. One of the hostages was a member of the South Carolina Governor's Council, Samuel Wragge. For some reason BLACKBEARD only asked for medical chests to be sent to his crew. When the hostages were released the SC governor and Mr. Wragge appealed to Britain to clean up the state's plague of piracy.

Help finally came when Virginia governor Alexander Spottswood accepted the challenge. He commissioned Lt. Robert Maynard with 55 men and two sloops-of-war to chase the pirate band. On November 21, 1719, Lt. Maynard and his men sailed up the James River and became involved in the bloodiest battle in pirate history.

BLACKBEARD was waiting as the sloops-of-war sailed up the channel, which was riddled with twisting channels and dangerous sandbars. This was a part of the coast that seamen had come to respect. BLACKBEARD knew this channel well. Now he wanted to test the sailors' pilot and his knowledge of the channel.

The pirate grabbed the helm out of his pilot's hand and made a mad dash for shore. The sloop closest to him fled after the pirate ship. BLACKBEARD swerved sharply to avoid a crashing into a sandbar. The sloop was not as fortunate and soon was stuck fast.

Maynard's flagship was far behind up the channel and could not help its ally. BLACKBEARD had only to slip out to sea without a battle. The bloodthirsty pirate wanted revenge on the sailor ship. Lowering his sails, BLACKBEARD ordered the guns to be lowered and to fire at the helpless ship. He reduced the enemy ship to smitherings. However, to his dismay, he found that the breeze had died. His sails could not fill up with wind. His ship could not escape without a battle.

Maynard rapidly pursued until he arrived at the REVENGE's side. BLACKBEARD was waiting. He ordered his cannons fired a second time. When the smoke had cleared, he saw that only two men were left standing on deck. What a stroke of luck! This victory was going to be easier than he thought!

The sloop turned to challenge the pirate ship once more, but it was moving out-of-control in a wild frenzy. Hand grenades made of bottles loaded with powder and shot were hurled onto the sloop by the pirate band. Maynard and his helmsman had to duck to avoid being torn to shreds. Suddenly, 23 pirates poured onto the sloop shrieking and wildly waving their cutlasses.

Maynard had two surprises waiting for the pirates. The hatches were opened and out stormed 28 armed sailors. BLACKBEARD was even more surprised at the second surprise. The sailors were brandishing lighter weapons--the rapier. He laughed a wicked laugh. Those lighter rapiers were no match for his mighty cutlasses. Those sailor boys would soon be crying for mercy! But they would find none!

The casualities were heavy at first for the sailors, but Maynard had expected this. He was counting on a long battle. Then surely the pirates would start tiring.

Maynard watched his men fall. The sailors fought bravely and gallantly. There was no retreat! no surrender! What pride and admiration their captain must have felt!

Soon their durability and tenacity began to pay off. After a half hour of battle, pirates began to tire. Some were badly wounded. Others were stabbed to death. The sailors were winning. They were now on the offensive, picking off pirates at will. Finally a pirate shouted, "Quarter." That meant SURRENDER.

One pirate would never surrender. BLACKBEARD!! He was fighting two sailors at once. He was fighting for his life for the first time in his theiving life. But he kept on fighting.

BLACKBEARD kept moving forward to the enemy captain. He would fight Maynard to the death. Challenging the sailor captian openly, BLACKBEARD managed to sever Maynard's sword at the hilt. The pirate had disarmed his opponent! Certain victory was his!

Maynard did the only thing he could do. He threw his sword handle into BLACKBEARD's face. The pirate did not even wince. Maynard drew out his pistol and shot the cutthroat in the shoulder. BLACKBEARD did not even stop. Maynard leaped for a nearby rapier but slipped on the bloody deck. BLACKBEARD lifted his cutlass to strike the helpless sailor. He took a few moments to gloat over certain victory.

BLACKBEARD's hesitation proved to be his undoing. Suddenly a huge, heavy pike came crashing down upon his shoulder blades. The pirate turned and struck his new assailant with the flat part of his cutlass, sending the sailor sprawling across the deck. All the sailors now were attacking this cruel pirate. Sailors shot him with pistols or either stabbed him with their rapiers. Finally, Maynard thrust his rapier threw the pirate's stomach. BLACKBEARD doubled over a moment but miraculously straightened up to fight some more.

As the pirate fought for his life, he suddenly stiffened, swayed for a moment, and crashed to the deck shaking the whole ship. Even though he had twenty sword wounds and five gunshot wounds, the moment of death came while he was still standing. The worst and cruelest pirate on the Atlantic was finally silenced.

Maynard boarded the pirate ship and found none of the loot from the recent Charleston raid. However, he did find letters from the governor of North Carolina, Tobias Knight. The governor and the pirate had made a business arrangement, for the governor to help BLACKBEARD sell the loot he captured in his raids.

Maynard was tired of fighting and the North Carolina coast. He had pirates to bring to justice and documents to indict a crooked governor. Before he left North Carolina, he had his men cut off BLACKBEARD's great shaggy beard and hang it from the browsprit. He was showing the world that he and his brave sailors had just silenced the most notorious pirate ont the Atlantic.

With it, he was sending a message to all pirate everywhere:

Abandon your piracy traits
Or a similar fate awaits!

Adapted from Famous Pirates of the New World by A. Whipple.

Fun with South Carolina Plants

Idea # 1 - Grow rice.

The April, 1991 issue of Organic Gardening claims that rice is not that hard to grow. It also lists a source for small quantities of rice seed: Dishman Brothers Farms, PO Box 603, China, Texas 77613.

Perhaps you could use a planter or tub to grow a very small amount. outside your Library.

During colonial days, rice was one of the two big money makers for South Carolina. Today it is being grown near Hardeeville by Dr. Richard and Patricia Schulze. They are using the original "Carolina Gold" strain that was brought from Madagascar in the late 1600's by a sea captain named Thurber, whose boat was forced to lad in Charleston Harbor.

The Schulzes use antique machinery to mill their rice and sell it to benefit the Savannah Association for the Blind.

This information comes from the October 1989 issue of Americana, which lists an address for purchase of the rice as c/o Walter Simmons, 64 Jasper Street, Savannah, GA 31405, 912/236-4473.

Idea # 2 - Make paper .

The manufacture of paper products is now the second largest industry in South Carolina

Use lawn clippings, small plants and paper scraps.
See books on paper making, or experiment with using a kitchen blender for about 5 minutes to make a pulp with some extra water, a wire screen to pour your mash into, and lots of newspapers to roll the excess water out of your paper(put a piece of wax paper over the pulp and wire first. Concoctions by Lowi Price and Marilyn Wronsky (out of print, unfortunately) is a good instruction source.

Idea # 3 - Dye with indigo.

The second big money maker for South Carolina during colonial days was Indigo. Indigo is a plant used to make a blue dye. The first denim blue jeans were made with indigo. Now synthetics are used. Today, most dyes are synthetic, rather than made from plants like indigo. Production of chemicals like synthetic dyes is South Carolina's second largest industry, after the textile industry.

A craft shop in Greenville, The Weaver's Knot, sells natural indigo dye kits that include all the chemicals you need to dye about a pound of wool or cotton, for $6.95 plus shipping and handling. They said that they do not always have the natural indigo in stock, but if they can't get it, then they carry a synthetic indigo instead. They would be willing to handle small orders by telephone or mail. Ask for Cheryl Pressley at 235-7747.

For your program, you could have each child tye die a scarf or handkerchief, or if budget allows, a T-shirt.

Idea # 4 - Have a veggie count all during the summer.

Each week, put a different vegetable, one that is grown in South Carolina, of course, in your Veggie display. Let children guess how many........... examples: have a tomato and ask how many seeds are in it; have a watermelon and ask how many ounces it weighs; have a jar of peanuts and ask how many are in the jar (shelled or unshelled!).

Idea # 5 - Have a feast of old-fashioned foods and give a prize - a very big one - to the child who is willing to sample the most. Examples: spoonbread, shoo fly pie, jambalaya; hoppin' john, etc.

Idea # 6 - Make peach ice cream. Serve it with peach cobbler, of course.

FUN WITH CAROLINA FOODS

TEA - In the late 1700's tea was planted outside Charleston.
Today, South Carolina is the only place in the United States where tea is grown commercially!

Idea # 1 Have an English tea party. Look for someone with an English background in your community and ask them to stage an authentic English tea. If you can't find someone in your community, one South Carolina library resource person who will be glad to give you some hints by phone is Jodie. Lashua, Branch Supervisor of the Landrum Branch of Spartanburg County Public Library, 457-2218.
She has given several favorably received programs in her area. Here is what she suggests, if you're having to improvise:

> "The secret to making good tea is to make sure water is boiling, then pour onto tea bags and steep for 3 to 5 minutes. Serve it English style with milk or American style with lemon. Milk, a small amount, is usually poured into the cup first. I always suggest that students at least try tea with milk, then if they don't like it, they don't need to finish it - many love it.
> Serve cucumber sandwiches, white or brown bread, with butter, cucumbers sliced very thin - cut off all the crust and cut into triangles.
> Serve trifle - recipe is available in most international cookbooks.
> Depending on the number of participants, try to use china cups and saucers. ALWAYS use a china teapot.
> Try having a conversation using some English expressions and see who can guess what you mean: examples: "sweets" for candy, "seviette" for napkin, "nappy" for diaper, etc."

TEA

Idea # 2 Do you have a resource person in your community who could talk about the tea cermony of Japan?

Idea # 3... Do you have a community "gypsy" who could perform some creative tea leaf fortune telling?

Idea # 4...Make ink from tea.

You'll need a tea bag, some steel wool from the hardware store (don't improvise with an SOS pad that has soap in it, unless you're willing to rinse it all out first). Boil a small amount of water, two or three tablespoons, then pour it over the tea bag and the steel wool, that you have put in an old tin can. Let it all sit overnight.

You now have some ink that will stain, so be carefull

Try making your own quill pen from a feather. Cut the end, using a very sharp knife, at a steep angle. Then put a slit running to the point. The slit allows the ink to be drawn up to the hollow quill.

You could also try tie dying with your ink, but watch out or you may dye someone's best shirt or shoes.

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: CAMPING

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: 8-12

Books:

Paul, Aileen. I Hate Camping
Kid's Camping
Kleeberg, I. Going To Camp
Larson, Randy. Illustrated Backpacking For Young People
Foster, Lynne. Take A Hike: Sierra Club
Inouye, Carol. Naturecraft
Supraner, Robyn. Fun-To-Make Nature Crafts
Boutis, V. Katy Did It
Greer, Gery. This Island Isn't Big Enough For the Four of Us
Howe, Deborah. Nighty-Nightmare
Laskey, Kathryn. Jem's Island

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Camp Songs
Bingo
Found A Peanut

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Nature society speaker -- bring artifacts to discuss; tell what to look for in the woods.
Scout troop -- demonstrate how to set up camp; emphasize tent, cooking food, cleaning stie, etc.
Camp our in library -- telling stories. Give children a chance to tell their own.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

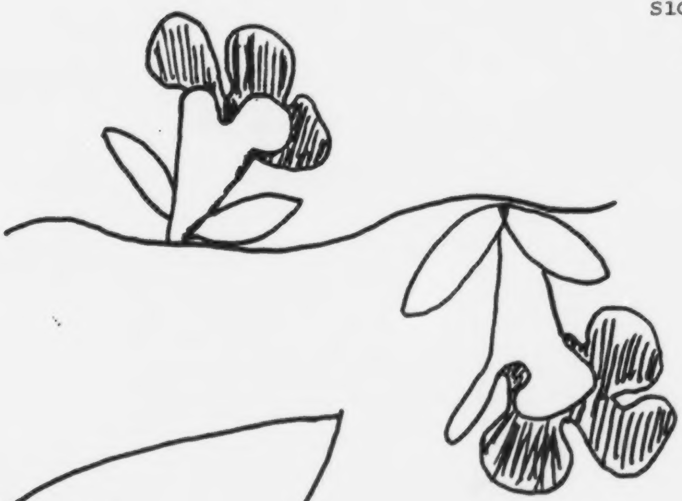
Lyn Neil, Children's Services Head
Pickens County Library
110 W. 1st Avenue
Easley, SC 29640

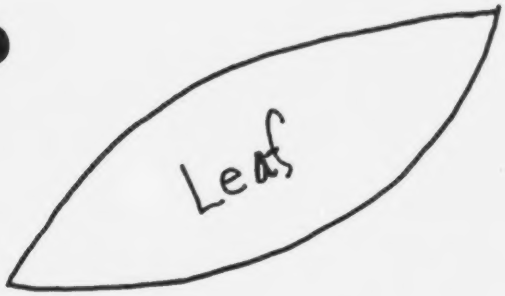
YELLOW JESSAMINE VINE

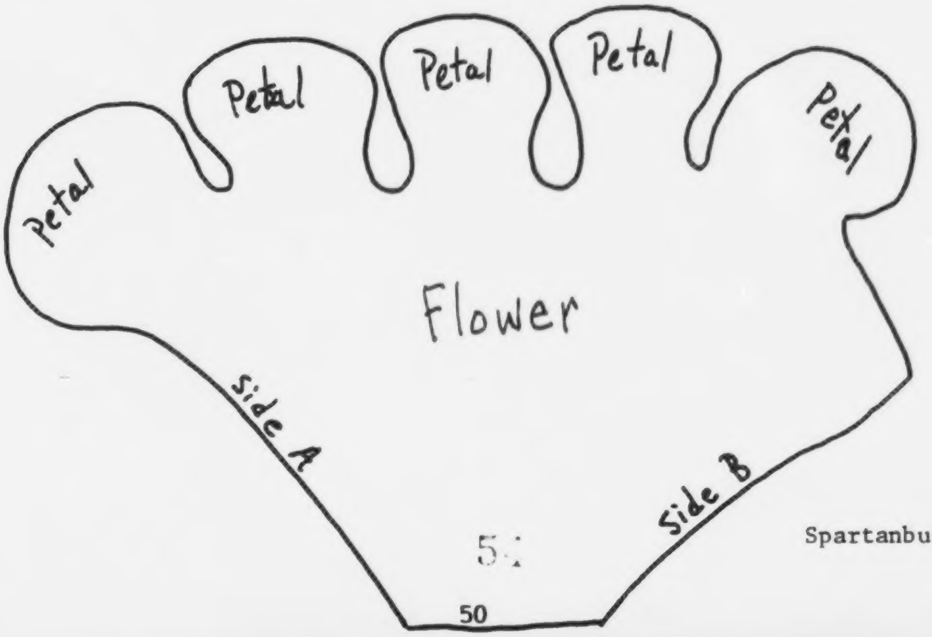
The S.C. State Flower is the yellow jessamine. This vining flower has small, yellow, funnel-shaped blooms. The jessamine is one of the first flowers to bloom in the spring. It is found all over the state climbing on fences and trees. The blooms have a sweet fragrance.

Yellow Jessamine Vine or Necklace

1. Cut one flower from yellow construction paper and two leaves from green constuction paper for each bloom to be made.
2. Roll flower, overlapping side A and side B. Tape.
3. Fold petals to outside.
4. String flowers on green yarn.







Spartanburg County Library

SOUTH CAROLINA HABITATS

Instructions: Locate the habitat for the following South Carolina animals. Put a check in the correct box.

ANIMALS	MOUNTAINS (coniferous, deciduous forests, rock outcrops, cool streams)	PIEDMONT (foothills, rolling ridges, woodlots, pastures, cultivated fields)	COASTAL PLAINS (pine, floodplain forest, sandhills, swamps, bays, estuaries)
Muskrat			
Red-cockaded Woodpecker			
American Toad			
Red Bat			
Queen Snake			
Striped Skunk			
Websters Salamander			
Bobcat			
White Ibis			
Blackbelly Salamander			
Coal Skink			
Mink			
Carolina Wren			
Shortnose Sturgeon			
Wild Pig			
Eastern Glass Lizard			
Woodchuck			
Gopher Tortoise			
Carpenter Frog			
Black Skimmer			

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Instructions: Locate the habitat for the following South Carolina animals. Put a check in the correct box.

ANIMALS	MOUNTAINS (coniferous, deciduous forests, rock outcrops, cool streams)	PIEDMONT (foothills, rolling ridges, woodlots, pastures, cultivated fields)	COASTAL PLAINS (pine, floodplain forest, sandhills, swamps, bays, estuaries)
Muskrat	✓	✓	✓
Red-cockaded Woodpecker			✓
American Toad	✓	✓	
Red Bat	✓	✓	✓
Queen Snake	✓	✓	
Striped Skunk		✓	✓
Websters Salamander		✓	
Bobcat	✓	✓	✓
White Ibis			✓
Blackbelly Salamander	✓		
Coal Skink	✓		
Mink	✓	✓	✓
Carolina Wren	✓	✓	✓
Shortnose Sturgeon		✓	✓
Wild Pig			✓
Eastern Glass Lizard		✓	✓
Woodchuck	✓		
Gopher Tortoise			✓
Carpenter Frog			✓
Black Skimmer			✓

Answer Key

ADOPT A BIRD

Select any South Carolina bird and observe their body adaptations.

1. Sketch your bird on the back of this sheet. Show as much detail as possible.

2. What is its size and shape?
   a. about the same as others.
   b. smaller than the others.
   c. larger than the others.

3. What is its coloring?
   a. Body color(s) ______________________________
   b. Facial color(s) ______________________________
   c. Pattern or markings ______________________________
   d. Are male-female markings or colors the same ______________________________
   If not how are they different ______________________________
   ____

4. What type of feet does it have?______________________________
   How does it use its feet (perching, wading, climbing, food- gathering, etc.)?______________________________

5. What type of beak does it have?______________________________
   Based on the kind of beak it has, what type of food do you think it eats?______________________________
   ____

6. List as many words as you can to describe your bird. Use the back of your sheet.

7. Can you move like your bird?______________________________
   Type of movement: a. walking b. running c. hopping d. flying e. swimming

8. Can you make a sound like your bird?______________________________

9. Where are the eyes?______________________________
   a. on the front of the head
   b. on the side of the head

10. Can you see or hear the bird communicate?______________________________
    a. sounds b. wing motions c. body motions

11. Watch your bird for five minutes and use tally marks to show how often it does the following things:
    a. Walks __________ b. Runs__________ c. Fly __________
    d. Perches __________ e. Swims __________ f. Hops __________
    g. Eats __________ h. Drinks __________ i. Preens __________
    j. Communicates ____ k. Looks at people __________

WINDOWBOXES FOR BIRDS

Three basic needs of all animals are food, water and cover (shelter). You can provide these for your feathered friends by constructing a windowbox. The windowbox will allow a wonderful close-up view of the birds' activity! Your windowbox planting will not serve as permanent cover, but it will give some temporary protection to the birds as they feed.

The supplies you will need are a windowbox, soil, two shallow bowls or dishes, small shrub or flowers, water, and bird seed or bread crumbs.

Instructions: Fill the windowbox with soil and plant a small shrub or flowers at the ends of the box, leaving enough room to place a bowl for water and a bowl for seed on top of the soil in the middle of the box. Keep the water fresh and seed or bread crumbs in the seed bowl. Don't be suprised if the squirrels join in the feast!

TAKE A BIRD TO LUNCH

Setting up a feeding station is a great way to watch birds. Here are a few ideas for how to make some simple feeders using inexpensive materials you can find around the house.

Once you set up a feeding station, it'll take the birds a little while to know it's there. But as soon as they find it, they'll keep coming back as long as you keep it stocked with food.

A PLASTIC JUG FEEDER

Materials

- plastic milk or juice bottle with screw-on lid (make sure it's clean and dry)
- nail or other sharp object for punching holes in the bottle.
- sharp scissors
- wooden dowel, 3/16" (5mm) wide and about 9" (23cm) long
- jar lid, 2" (5cm) in diameter
- wire clothes hanger
- wire cutters

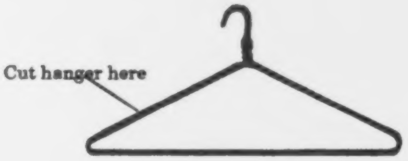


Diagram A

Bend hanger to this shape

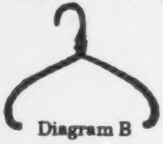
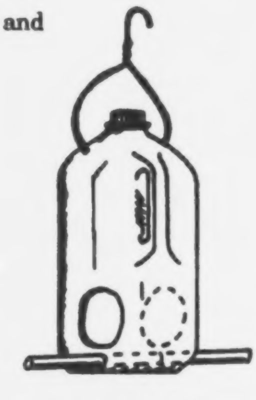


Diagram B



Push perch through both holes

1. Trace the outline of the jar lid onto opposite sides of the plastic jug, at least 1 1/2" (4cm) from the bottom. Use sharp scissors to cut out the circles.
2. To make a perch, use the nail to poke a hole 1/2-1" (1.3-2.5cm) under each circle. Insert the dowel so that it passes through one hole, though the jug, and out the hole on the other side.
3. Poke several small holes in the bottom of the jug so rainwater will drain out.
4. Cut a clothes hanger in two places with the wire cutters (see diagram A). Each cut should be at least 4" (10cm) from the base of the hook. Bend the hanger so it looks like diagram B.

. Use the nail to poke a hole about 1" (2.5cm) from the bottle's top. Do the same on the other side of the bottle, opposite the first hole.

6. Push the ends of the hanger into the holes. Adjust the hanger so that the feeder hangs evenly and the ends of the hanger don't slip out of the holes.
7. Screw the lid on the bottle. Then fill your feeder and hang it up.

SODA BOTTLE THISTLE FEEDER

Materials

- large plastic soft drink bottle (liter size)
- 3 or 4 wooden dowels, each 3/16" (5mm) wide and about 8" (20cm) long
- X-acto knife
- nail or other sharp object for punching holes in the bottle
- wire clothes hanger
- wire cutters

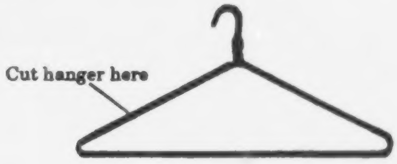


Diagram A

Bend hanger to this shape

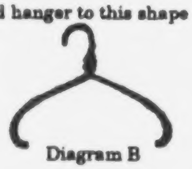
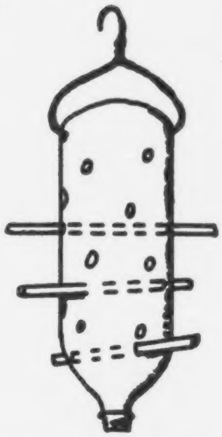


Diagram B



Push perches through both holes

1. Wash the bottle and remove the label and colored base.
2. To make a perch, use a nail to punch 2 holes in the bottle opposite each other. Insert a dowel so that it passes through one hole, through the bottle, and out the hole on the other side. Make 3 or 4 such perches, alternating the positions so that all sides of the bottle are used.
3. Now you're ready to cut the feeding holes. (Remember that the finished feeder will hang with the bottle's neck facing down.) With the neck facing toward you, use an X-acto knife to cut a 1/4" long by 1/8" wide (6 X 3mm) hole about 2" (5cm) above each perch. Keep in mind that the seeds will fall out if the holes are too big.
4. Cut a clothes hanger in two places with the wire cutters (see diagram A. above). Each cut should be at least 4" (10cm) from the base of the hook. Bend the hanger so it looks like diagram B (above).
5. Use the nail to poke a hole in the bottle, about 2 1/2" (6.3 cm) from the bottle's base (not its neck). Do the same on the other side of the bottle, opposite the first hole.
6. Push the ends of the clothes hanger into the holes. Adjust the hanger so that the feeder hangs evenly and the ends of the hanger don't slip out of the holes.
7. Fill the feeder with thistle seeds and replace the cap. Invert it, and hang it from a tree.

A QUICK LOOK AT OTHER FEEDERS

Here are a few other ideas for some easy feeders you can make:

- Tie a piece of string around a pine cone. Fill the spaces in the pine cone with suet, peanut butter, or a mixture of suet, peanut butter and birdseed. Hang your pine cone feeder by tying the string to a branch.
- Fill foil dishes, empty margarine tubs, or the skins of orange or grapefruit halves with seeds or suet. Use wire or string to hang the feeders from a tree.
- String unshelled peanuts, popcorn, and/or berries together and drape them over tree branches.
- If hummingbirds live in your area you can attract them to your schoolyard or nature center with a nectar feeder. For instructions on how to make a simple nectar feeder, see "Invite a Hummer to Lunch," Ranger Rick, June 1985, pages 13-14.
- Nail metal bottle caps to a log and fill the caps with peanut butter or suet. Hang the log from a tree with wire or string.

PEOPLE AND HERPS

People have always had a love/hate relationship with herps. Throughout history, we've worshiped them, condemned them, studied them, and feared them. Try this survey with your kids to help them explore their own feelings about herps and to make them aware of some common misconceptions about these animals. Afterward the kids can put together a booklet that focuses on some historical aspects of people's relationships with herps.

A SHORT SURVEY

Write each of the sentences listed under "What Do You Think?" onto a chalkboard or sheet of paper. Older kids can number a page from one to eleven and write "true" or "false" beside the appropriate number. After they finish, tally the answers and talk about each one. Then let the kids get started on the next part of the activity.

HERPS THROUGH HISTORY

Have the kids follow these directions to make a herp history booklet:

1. Draw a picture of some (or all) of the facts listed below.
2. Fold several pieces of colored construction paper in half widthwise and staple them together.
3. Tape or glue each picture onto one of the construction paper pages.
4. Label each "herps through history" picture and print a title for your booklet on the cover.

- According to Hindu legend, the world rests on the back of four elephants that are standing on the back of a giant turtle.
- Hannibal, a ruler in North Africa more than 2000 years ago, thought of a way to beat the Romans in a battle. His idea was to fill pots with snakes and throw them onto enemy ships. The idea worked! When the pots smashed and the snakes crawled out, the Romans went into a panic and surrendered.
- People once thought that salamanders could crawl through fires without being burned. Some people also thought that salamanders could put the fires out as they crawled through them.
- Legend claims that, long ago, Saint Patrick drove all of the snakes out of Ireland.
- In parts of Europe, people once buried dead lizards under their houses to scare witches away.
- Many people who lived in ancient Rome used frogs to try to cure toothaches. They'd do this by spitting in a frog's mouth and asking it to take the toothache away.
- In 1775, the rattlesnake was proposed as a symbol of America's 13 colonies. People who supported this idea thought the rattlesnake would be a good symbol for several reasons. For example, the snake's segmented tail was thought to be like the colonies: Each part is independent of the others, but all are part of the whole.
- In the Middle Ages, some people thought toads had a magic jewel in their head. If you wore a ring made from one of these jewels, you'd be protected from poison.
- Some of the Indians that lived along North America's West Coast worshiped a spirit they called Frog Woman. According to their legends, Frog Woman created Earth.
- Cleopatra, a queen of ancient Egypt, killed herself by allowing a poisonous snake to bite her.
- Burmese legend says that a frog causes eclipses by swallowing the moon.

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WHAT DO YOU THINK?

1. **Reptiles and amphibians are scary and creepy.** (There's no right or wrong response to this one. Many people do think that snakes, frogs, lizards, and others herps are ugly, frightening, weird, and so on. But explain to the kids that, in general, negative feeling about herbs--or about others animals, for that matter--tend to subside as people learn more about the animals and the fascinating ways they are adapted to surviving.)

2. **All turtles are slow.** (False. Many turtles are slow. Some of the big tortoises, for example, walk at a pace of only about one-eighth of a mile [.2 km] an hour. People, on the other hand, can stroll along at about three miles [5 km] an hour. But a few turtles can really move. For example, green sea turtles can swim through the sea at nearly 20 miles [32 km] per hour.)

3. **Lizards and snakes are slimy.** (False. Like all reptiles, snakes and lizards have dry skin. But many amphibians--salamanders and some frogs, for example--are slimy. Their skin contains glands that produce mucus, which helps to keep the animals from drying out.)

4. **Most snakes are poisonous to people.** (False. Less than 10% of all snakes have venom that's capable of harming people.)

5. **Some turtles can live for more than 100 years.** (True. Box turtles can live to be more than a century old, and so can some other kinds of turtles. The oldest-known turtle was thought to be at least 152 years old when it died. This ancient animal, a captive Marion's tortoise, might have lived a lot longer if it hadn't accidentally taken a fatal fall.)

6. **Some frogs produce a more powerful poison than some snakes.** (True. A few frogs produce very potent poisons from special skin glands. In some cases these poisons are more potent than those of the most poisonous snakes. Native people often coat their darts with the powerful poisons of certain frogs.)

7. **Farmers should get rid of all snakes from their barns.** (Just as with the first sentence, there's no right or wrong answer to this one. But it provides a good opportunity to talk about how snakes and people can "work together." Point out to your kids that many farmers are glad when certain kinds of non-poisonous snakes take up residence on their farms. The snakes eat rats and mice, which can gobble up a lot of the grain that the farmers have stored away. Certain snakes may eat some chicken eggs and young, but the benefits of having non-poisonous snakes around the barnyard often outweigh the disadvantages.)

8. **If you handle a toad, you'll get warts.** (False. This misconception has persisted for a long time, but it's not true. A toad's "warty" skin isn't contagious.)

9. **Only a few reptiles and amphibians are endangered or threatened.** (False. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants lists more than 100 species endangered or threatened. And several herp species are currently being reviewed for possible listing in the future.)

10. **Most kinds of reptiles and amphibians become endangered because people kill them for food and other products.** (False. Many herps are killed for food and other products such as leather. But habitat loss is the most serious problem herps-- and almost all other wild animals and plants--face today. [For more about why many herps are in trouble, see "Herps in Trouble" on page 52.])

11. **It's easy to tell a poisonous snake from a non-poisonous snake.** (False. Some poisonous snakes have several distinctive features that make them easier to recognize than other poisonous snakes. For example, pit vipers in North America have flat, triangular heads, thick bodies, vertical eye-pupils, and a series of single belly scales from head to tail. But many other poisonous snakes don't fit this description. And there are also some non-poisonous snakes that have heads and bodies that look like those of some poisonous snakes. The best way to know whether a snake is poisonous or not is to learn to recognize the poisonous snakes that live in your area.)

A WALK IN THE WOODS

The Forest Machine

You can think of a forest community as a kind of self-sufficient, living machine--constantly recycling energy and nutrients through its system. Here are the "parts" that keep things running:

Producers: The producers are the trees and other green plants that make the food needed to fuel the forest machine.

Consumers: The consumers are the animals in a forest community that either eat green plants directly or get the energy from green plants indirectly by eating animals that feed on green plants.

Decomposers: The decomposers are the fungi, bacteria, earthworms, and other organisms that break down dead material in the forest community. They recycle the forest machine's waste products, turning dead plants and animals into usable nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, and others) that can be absorbed by the roots of trees and other producers.

Over and over again, energy and nutrients are recycled through the forest community, as they are in all communities--from producer to consumer to decomposer and back to producer. And the forest machine keeps on running year after year.

INSTRUCTION: Below are descriptions of various species that inhabit the forest scene on the following page. Identify species, food chains, and nutrient cycles found within this living system:

Hidden by the Leaves

A place to Rest: Many birds use trees as resting spots. For example, the barred owl may rest in the branches of a tree during the day or may perch there at night to look and listen for mice and other prey.

Nesting High: A fork in a tree may be a perfect place for a rose-breasted grosbeak to build its nest. Many other birds and some other animals such as squirrels also build their nests in the branches of trees.

A Treetop Smorgasbord: The gray squirrel spends most of its time in the treetops and feeds on many different nuts, seeds, and fruits. A lot of other animals also feed in the treetops.

Blending In: Some animals are well camouflaged for their life in the trees. The walkingstick feeds on tree leaves during the day. Looking a lot like a small stick helps this insect hide from birds and other predators. Some other tree-dwelling insects resemble leaves, thorns, or bark.

Beneath the Bark

Growing Up Inside A Tree: Some animals spend most of their lives beneath the bark of trees. Bark beetles lay their eggs in the wood underneath the bark. After the eggs hatch, the larvae form patterns in the wood as they eat their way through it.

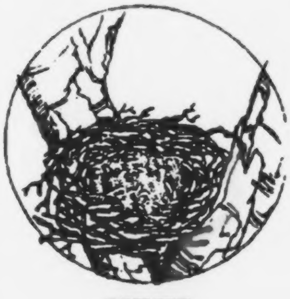
Nesting Within: Many animals nest inside trees. Birds such as the hairy woodpecker chisel out their own nesting holes in trees. These cavities may be used by many other forest creatures after the woodpeckers have abandoned them. Honey bees, flying squirrels, and some birds may build their homes (hives or nests) in abandoned woodpecker nests or in other tree cavities.

Fruiting Fungi: Many types of fungi grow on trees. The threadlike mycelium of these fungi often grows beneath the bark, hidden from view. But when a fungus such as the shelf fungus produces its fruiting body, it's easy to spot.

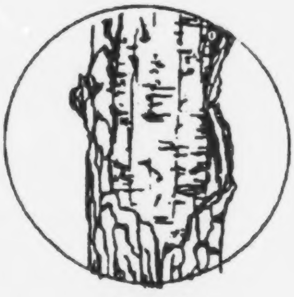
Around the Roots

Feeding on the Roots: Many insects, mites, millipedes, and pill bugs spend part of their lives in the ground. The cicada, for example, spends its underground life as a nymph around the base of a tree, feeding on sap from the tree's roots. Some fungi form a "partnership" with the roots of trees. These fungi grow around the growing tips of the roots and feed on the tree's sap. The fungi aid the tree by absorbing nutrients from the soil and passing them into the tree.

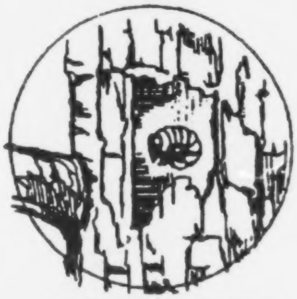
Burrowing, Furrowing: Earthworms, moles, and many other creatures tunnel through the soil beneath a tree. As they churn up the soil they make it easier for a tree's roots to grow and absorb oxygen. Some animals such as short-tailed shrews and chipmunks dig tunnels beneath trees. And animals such as chipmunks and squirrels may store a cache of nuts in the ground near the base of a tree.



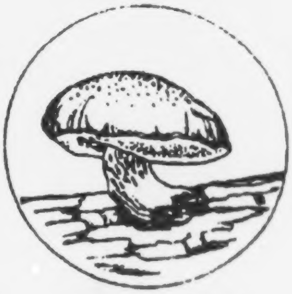
NEST



BARK



BEETLE GRUB



MUSHROOM

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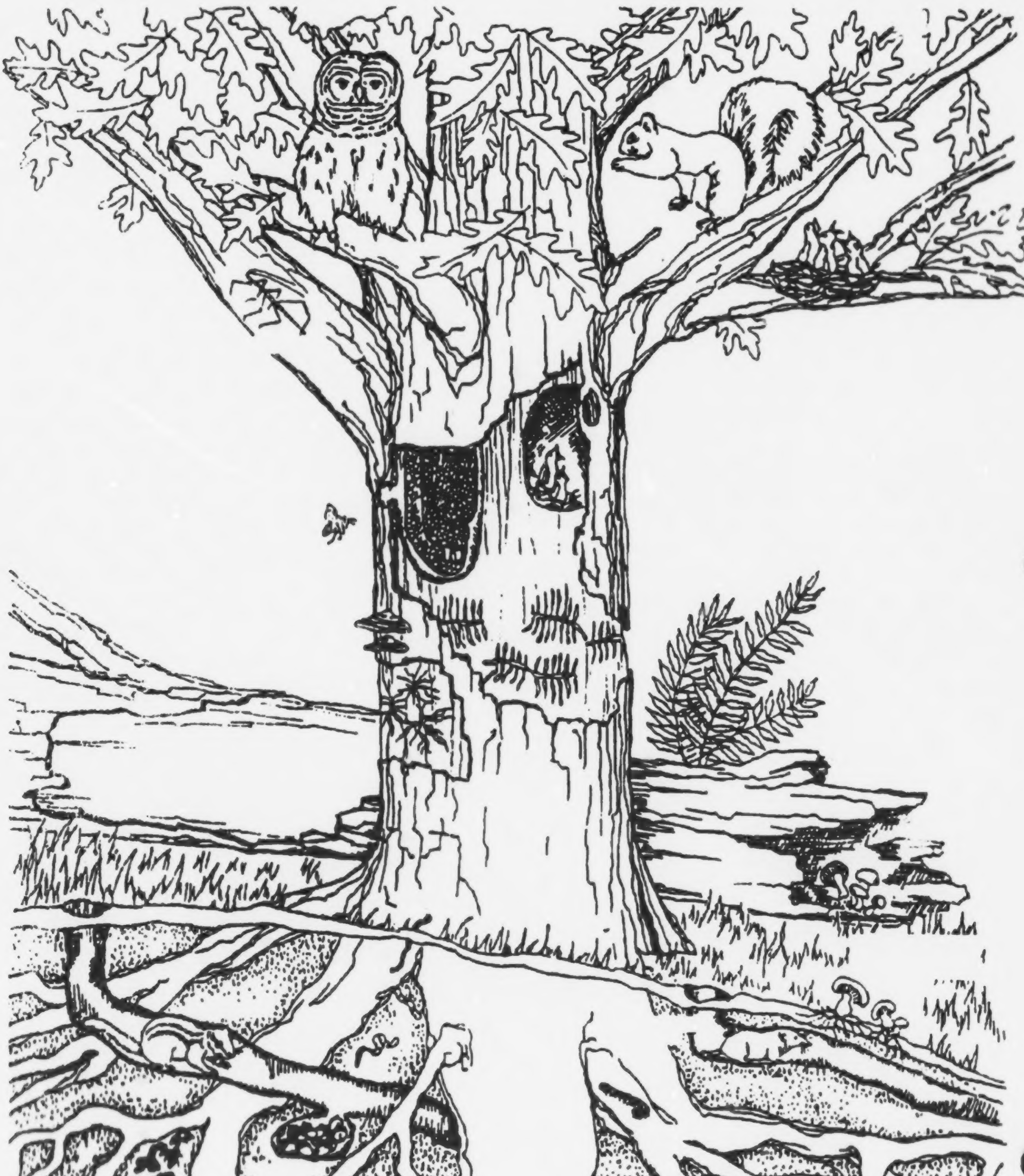
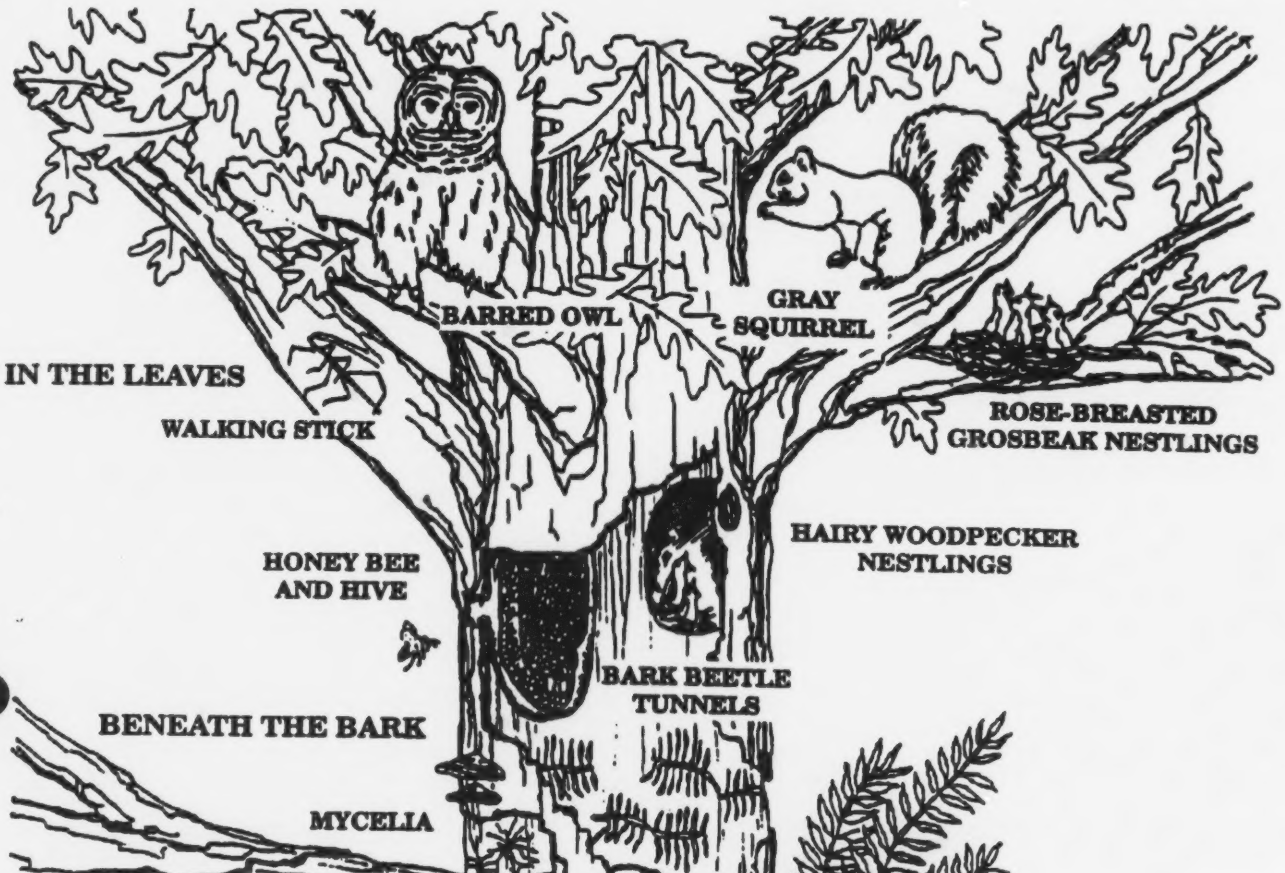
A WALK IN THE WOODS

How many of the creatures and growing things listed on the back of this page can you find in this picture?



A WALK IN THE WOODS


BARRED OWL
GRAY SQUIRREL
IN THE LEAVES
WALKING STICK
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK NESTLINGS
HAIRY WOODPECKER NESTLINGS
HONEY BEE AND HIVE
BARK BEETLE TUNNELS
BENEATH THE BARK
MYCELIA
AROUND THE ROOTS
CHIPMUNK
EARTHWORMS
SHORT-TAILED SHREW
MILLIPEDE
CACHE OF NUTS
CICADA NYMPHS

Answer Key

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: SHELL HUNTING AND BEACHCOMBING

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: 3-12

Books:
Fisher, L.E. Storm at the Jetty
Pelazzo-Craig. Homer, the Beachcomber
Russ, Lavinia. Alec's Sand Castle
Stevenson, Jam. Clams Can't Sing
Wiesner, David. Hurricane
Ness, Evaline. Sam, Bangs, and Moonshine
O'Dell, Scott. Island of the Blue Dolphins
Pallotta, J. The Ocean Alphabet Book
Abbott, R.T. Seashells of the World
Clemons, Eliz. Shells are Where You Find Them
Rhyne, Nancy. Carolina Seashells
Romashko, Sand. The Savory Shellfish of North America
Cutler, K. Creative Shellcraft

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

See Attached Sheets

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Cutler, K. Creative Shellcraft
    Gift Boat, Page 62
    Ashtrays, Page 64
    Mobile, Page 78
Supramer, R. Fun-To-Make Nature Crafts
    Shell picture frame, Pages 24-27

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Lyn J. Neil
Pickens County Library
110 W. 1st Avenue
Easley SC 29640

THE BEACH

BOOKS:
1. Asch, Frank. *Sand Cake*.
2. Bruna, Dick. *The Sailor*.
3. Dos Santos, Joyce. *Sand Dollar, Sand Dollar*.
4. Freeman, Don, Don. *Come Again Pelican*.
5. Zion, Gene. *Harry By the Sea*.

FINGERPLAYS:

"Five Little Fishes"

Five little fishes were swimming near the shore.
One took a dive, and then there were four.
Four little fishes were swimming out to sea;
One went for food, and then there were three;
Three little fishes said, "Now what shall we do?"
One swam away, and then there were two.
Two little fishes were having great fun.
But one took a plunge, and then there was one.
One little fish said:"I like the warm sun."
Away he went and then there were none.

"Fun With Hands"

Roll, roll, roll your hands
As slowly as can be;
Roll, roll, roll your hands
Do it now with me.
Roll, roll, roll your hands
As fast as fast can be;
Roll, roll, roll your hands
Do it now with me.

"Ocean Shell"

I found a great big shell one day,
Upon the ocean floor.
I held it close up to my ear,
I heard the ocean roar.
I found a tiny shell one day,
Upon the ocean sand.
The waves had worn it nice and smooth,
It felt so nice in my hand.

"What Am I Baking?"

Sift the flour and break an egg.
Add some salt and a bit of nutmeg.
A spoon of butter, a cup of milk,
Stir and beat as fine as silk.
Want to know what I'm going
to bake?
Sh-hh, it's a secret,
A birthday cake ! !

"Five Little Sailors"

Five little sailors putting out to sea,
Rocking in their little boat
As happy as can be;
One is short and fat, the ship's cook is he;
Every day he cooks the meals, 1, 2, 3.
One is the navigator, with compass in his hand;
He tells about the weather,
He tells us where to land.
One is the captain, the bravest of them all;
He gives us our directions,
And we hurry to his call.
The first mate is next in line,
And then the cabin boy;
Heave-Ho. Off they go, shouting, "Ship Ahoy."

"Day At the Beach"

Ocean breezes blowing,
Feet kick and splash,
Ocean waves breaking
On rocks with a crash.
Boys finding seashells;
Girls sifting sand,
Friends building castles
As high as they can.
I stretch my arms out
Far as they'll reach.
Oh my, what fun,
On this day at the beach.

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT:

WEATHER: Hurricanes, Rain, Wind etc.

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED:

Preschool/Kindergarten

Books: Hurricane by David Wiesner

Come a Tide by George Ella Lyon

Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs by Judi Barrett

Buster's Blustery Day by Hisako Madokoro (good for the Youngest listeners)

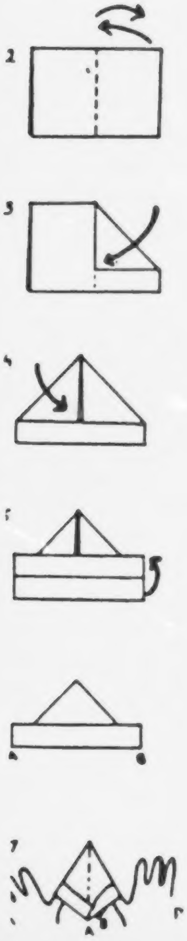
Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Flannel Board Story: "The Elf and the Dormouse"

Finger Play: "Five Little Children"

Song: "Think of Something"

Cut and Tell: "Rain, Rain, Rain"



Games, Crafts, Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Filmstrip: Use this if you're not reading the book. Cloudy With a Chance of Meatballs

Activity: Draw silly pictures of it raining the food you like.

Make paper rain hats.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Abby Cleland, Abbeville/Greenwood Regional Library

Rain, Rain, Rain

Raindrops on the hilltop,
Raindrops on the sea.
Raindrops on the green grass,
But no rain on me.

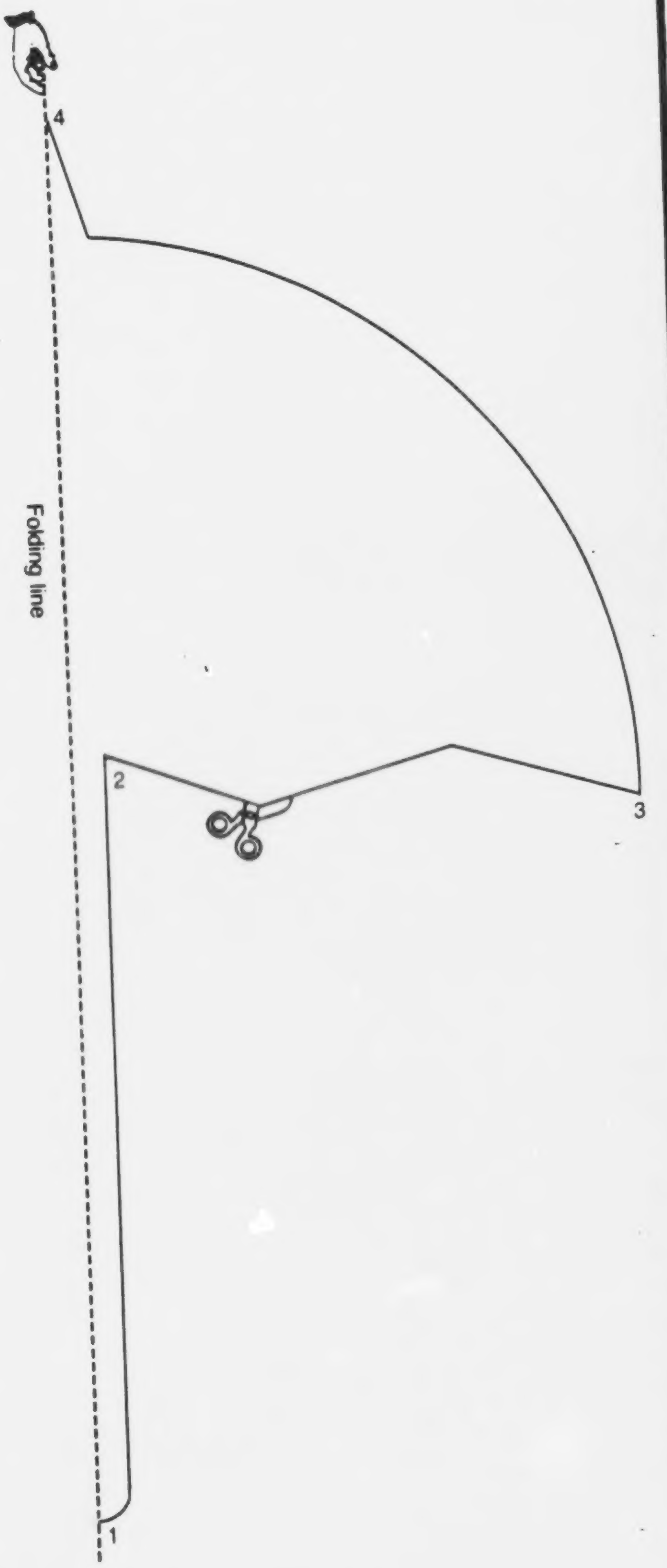
(*Cut from 1 to 2 along cutting line while reading or reciting the poem.*)

(*Repeat the poem while cutting from 2 to 3. Encourage the group to say the poem with you.*)

(*Cut from 3 to 4, repeating the poem again with the group.*)

Why not? Because I have
(*unfold*) an umbrella!

You will need scissors and one 8½" × 11" sheet of paper, any color. Trace the folding and cutting lines from the pattern. Fold the paper on the folding line.



S/A2 THINK OF SOMETHING

Use the traditional IT'S RAINING, IT'S POURING, THE OLD MAN IS SNORING . . . **melody to these new words. Add additional verses by having children use their imaginations to suggest other things to do inside.**

It's raining, it's pouring,
(Wiggle fingers over head)
Everything's wet this morning,
(Shake hands as if drying them off)
Let's think of something we can do
(Touch side of head with forefinger)
Till the sun comes shining through.
(Touch fingertips over head)

We're marching, we're marching,
(March in place)
We can march this morning,
(Repeat action)
Let's think of something we can do,
(Touch side of head with forefinger)
Till the sun comes shining through.
(Touch fingertips over head)

We're clapping, we're clapping,
(Clap hands)
We can clap this morning,
(Repeat action)
Let's think of something we can do.
(Touch side of head with forefinger)
Till the sun comes shining through.
(Touch fingertips over head)

F4 FIVE LITTLE CHILDREN

Five little children stayed home to play,
(Hold up five fingers)
Because it was a rainy, rainy day.
(Put arms over head, move arms down, fluttering fingers)

The first one dressed
The cat in doll clothes.
(Hold up one finger, point to shirt)
The second one drew
A boy with a big nose.
(Hold up two fingers, then using forefinger draw big nose in air)
The third one taught
The dog a new trick.
(Hold up three fingers, make roll over motion with hand)
And the fourth and the fifth
Played pick-up sticks.
(Hold up four fingers, then hold up five fingers. Pretend to be picking up sticks)

Five little children were happy at play,
(Hold up five fingers, then smile)
Even though it was a rainy, rainy day.
(Repeat rain action above)

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: TRAINS

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: PRE-SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN

Books: Freight Train by Donald Crews

Train Song by Diane Siebert (I shorten the text when I use this with this age group)

Little Engine That Could by Watty Piper (This works well as a flannel board story)

Country Crossing by Jim Aylesworth (I also shorten the text here and get the children to participate in the sounds)

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

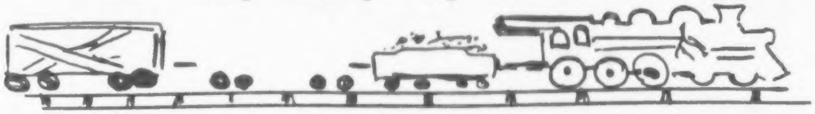
Finger Play: "I'm A Little Choo Choo Train"

Song: "Little Red Caboose"

Draw & Tell: "The Birthday Surprise"

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Activity: I draw a train with an empty space for a car. They design any kind of car they want.



I draw a train with different kinds of cars. The children take mosaic chips (construction paper scraps) and fill the cars. This is good for the littlest ones to do.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Trains are an important part of every community in S.C. Children need little prompting to imitate whisle blowing and horn tooting!

Abby Cleland, Abbeville/Greenwood Regional Library

FINGER PLAY

A2 I'M A LITTLE CHOO CHOO TRAIN

I'm a little choo-choo train
(Bend arms at elbows)
Puffing down the track.
(Rotate forearms in rhythm)
First I'm going forward.
(Push arms forward)
Now I'm going back.
(Pull arms back)
Now my bell is ringing.
(Pull bell cord with closed fist and say
"Ding a ling a ling a ling!")
Hear my whistle blow.
(Cup hand to mouth and blow.
"Whoo! Whoo!")
What a lot of noise I make
(Cover ears with hands)
Everywhere I go.
(Spread arms to indicate
"everywhere")

SONG: "Little Red Caboose "

Each time the song is sung, it gets softer and softer until it is just a whisper. However the, "Who, whooo-Whooo"is always loud! Like "John, Jacob, Jingleheimersmith..."

Little Red Caboose, chug, chug, chug
Little Red Caboose, chug, chug, chug
Little Red Caboose behind the train, train, train, train

Smokestack on his back, back, back
Coming down the track, track, track

Little Red Caboose behind the train, train, train

WHO, WHOO-WHOOOO

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Mountain/Family Stories

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Age 4 - early elementary

Books:

When I Was Young in the Mountains - Cynthia Rylant

Night in the Country - Cynthia Rylant

The Relatives Came - Cynthia Rylant

The Patchwork Quilt - Cynthia Rylant

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources):

"Five Little Cousins Jumping on the Bed" (adaptation of "Five Little Monkeys Jumping on the Bed") (fingerplay)

"I Am Falling Off a Mountain" from The New Kid on the Block - Jack Prelutsky (poem)

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used (give instructions or specific sources):

1. Take home a paper (or cloth) quilt square to color. Bring it back the next week with your name on it. LIBRARIES: Make a "Great Readers" quilt by joining all of the squares, and display it on a bulletin board or wall.

2. Children may out a family tree form with family members' names.

3. Interviews may be conducted by children with parents, grandparents or other older relatives or friends. (See Celebrations - Caroline Feller Bauer, p. 73-74

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Debbie Maddox and Nancy Mankin, Greenville County Library

SAMPLE PROGRAMS FOR PRESCHOOLERS

Sources used to compile the suggestions submitted by Karen Hill, Spartanburg.

These suggestions may also be used with children of primary grade age with some adaptation.

Cullum, Carolyn N. STORYTIME SOURCEBOOK: A COMPENDIUM OF IDEAS AND RESOURCES FOR STORYTELLERS. Neal-Schuman, 1990.

Kent, Deborah. SOUTH CAROLINA. Children's Press, 1990.

Newbold, Patt and Diebel, Anne. PAPER HAT TRICKS I, II and III, 1989, 1990, 1991 (Order form follows)

Oldfield, Margaret Jean. MORE TELL AND DRAW STORIES. Creative Storytime Press, 1969.

__________. TELL AND DRAW PAPER BAG PUPPET BOOK. Creative Storytime Press, 1976.

__________. TELL AND DRAW STORIES. Creative Storytime Press, 1963.

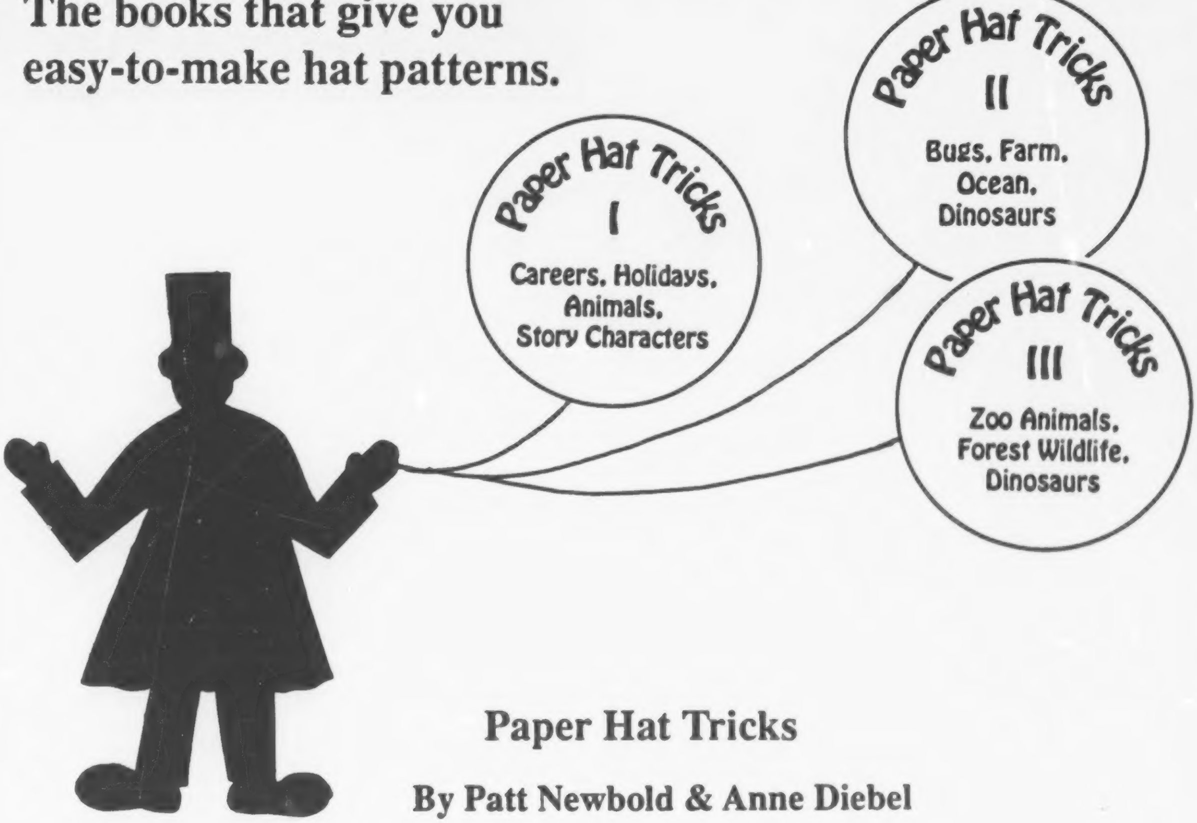
Polkingharn, Anne T. and Toohey, Catherine. CREATIVE ENCOUNTERS: ACTIVITIES TO EXPAND CHILDREN"S RESPONSES TO LITERATURE. Libraries Unlimited, 1983.

Sitarz, Paula Gaj. MORE PICTURE BOOK STORY HOURS. Libraries Unlimited, 1990.

__________. PICTURE BOOK STORY HOURS: FROM BIRTHDAYS TO BEARS. Libraries Unlimited, 1987.

Several hat patterns are included in the sample programs which follow. They are used by permission of the designer and publisher of PAPER HAT TRICKS. The order form for the books follows.

The books that give you easy-to-make hat patterns.


Paper Hat Tricks
I
Careers, Holidays, Animals, Story Characters
Paper Hat Tricks
II
Bugs, Farm, Ocean, Dinosaurs
Paper Hat Tricks
III
Zoo Animals, Forest Wildlife, Dinosaurs

Paper Hat Tricks

By Patt Newbold & Anne Diebel

Hat Patterns For:

- science lessons
- plays, skits, and parties
- reading lessons
- costumes and games
- short vowels sounds
- careers
- teaching units
- songs and dances
- holiday activities
- storybook characters
- animal reports
- filmstrips and videos

Paper Hat Tricks
43546 Serenity Dr.
Northville, MI 48167
(313) 349-2560

31045 Hunter's Whip Lane
Farmington Hills, MI 48331
(313) 661-2112

Suggested Retail – $12.95

Mail this order to:

Paper Hat Tricks

43546 Serenity Drive
Northville, MI 48167
(313) 349-2560
(313) 661-2112

Date ______________________

Purchase
Order
Number____________________

Order Form

Qty.	Order#.	Item	Unit Price	Total
	PHT-01	Paper Hat Tricks Careers, Story Characters, Holidays, Animals	12.95	
	PHT-02	Paper Hat Tricks II Farm Animals, Ocean Animals, Bugs, Dinosaurs	12.95	
	PHT-03	Paper Hat Tricks III Zoo Animals, Forest Wildlife, Dinosaurs	12.95	
			Subtotal	
			Tax MI res. 4%	
			Ship & Hand. $2.00 ea.	
			Total	

Ship To:

Company ______________________________
C/O ______________________________
Address ______________________________
____
City ________________ State _____ Zip __________
Phone (   ) ______________________________

"Happy Hatting"
"Thank you for your order!"

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Beaches...Sunny Days by the Seashore

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Asch, Frank. SAND CAKE
Dickens, Lucy. ROSY'S POOL
Florian, Douglas. BEACH DAYS
Ginsburg, Mirra. FOUR BRAVE SAILORS
Lionni, Leo. FISH IS FISH
SWIMMY
Zion, Gene. HARRY BY THE SEA

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Ocean Shell (fingerplay)

I found a great big shell one day,	Hold hands cupped as if holding a shell
Upon the ocean floor.	
I held it close up to my ear.	Raise hands to ear.
I heard the ocean roar!	
I found a tiny little shell one day	One hand cupped as holding tiny shell
Upon the ocean sand	
The waves had worn it nice and smooth	Pretend to roll shell between palms of both hands.
It felt nice in my hand	

"Five Little Fishes" from Ring a Ring O' Roses: Stories, Games and Finger Plays for Children. Rev. ed. 1981. Flint, Michigan Public Library

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

The Big Fish, a tell & draw story

"A Day at the Beach"--creative dramatics game. Pretend you are at the beach and having fun. Interpret these activities: Fly a kite. Burry someone in the sand. Soar like a sea gull. Collect shells. Feed the birds. Swim and splash. Put on sunglasses. Row a boat. Dig a hole in the sand. Etc, etc.

Go Fishing-- Set up a child's pool in the room (no water). Cut out shapes of fish an write names of children's books on them. Glue metal tabs near mouth. Give each child a small fishing pole (string with magnet on end) and have them catch a fish. Have books listed on the fish on a table for choosing after storytime.

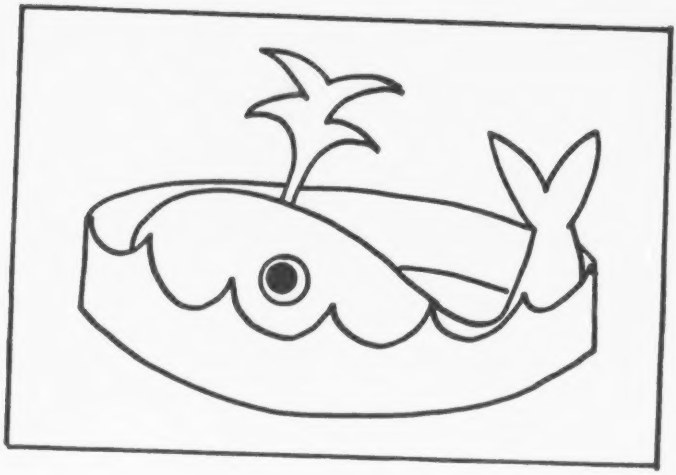
Make"Baby Beluga" whale hats. (Directions follow)

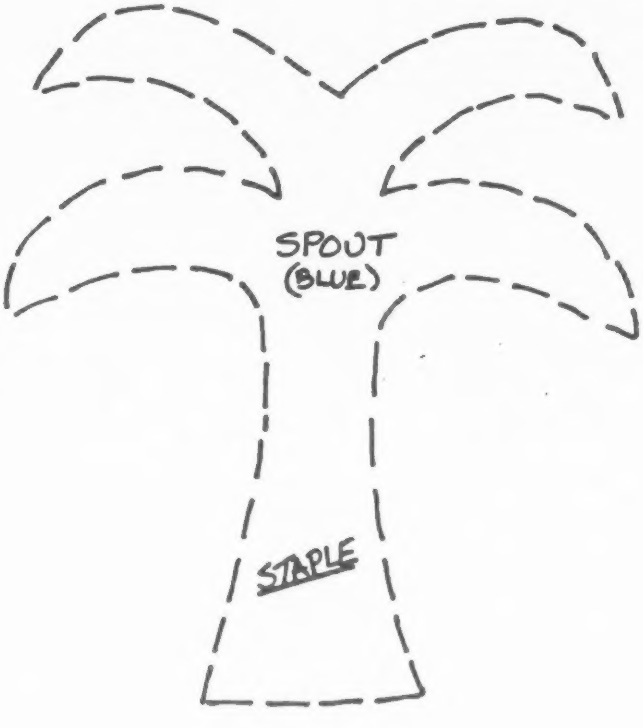
Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

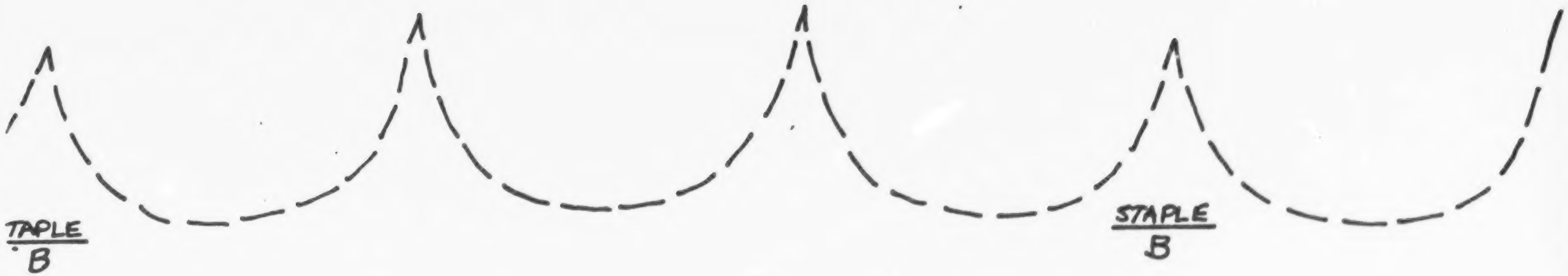
WHALE HAT

1. Cut out patterns.
2. Trace water headband on blue paper, cut out.
3. Trace whale on gray paper, cut out, add white, blue & black dots for eye as shown.
4. Trace spout on blue paper, cut out, staple to whale at angle at X as shown.
5. Staple whale to water headband at "B" as shown.
6. Add 3" x 9" blue paper strip to end of headband, fit to head.

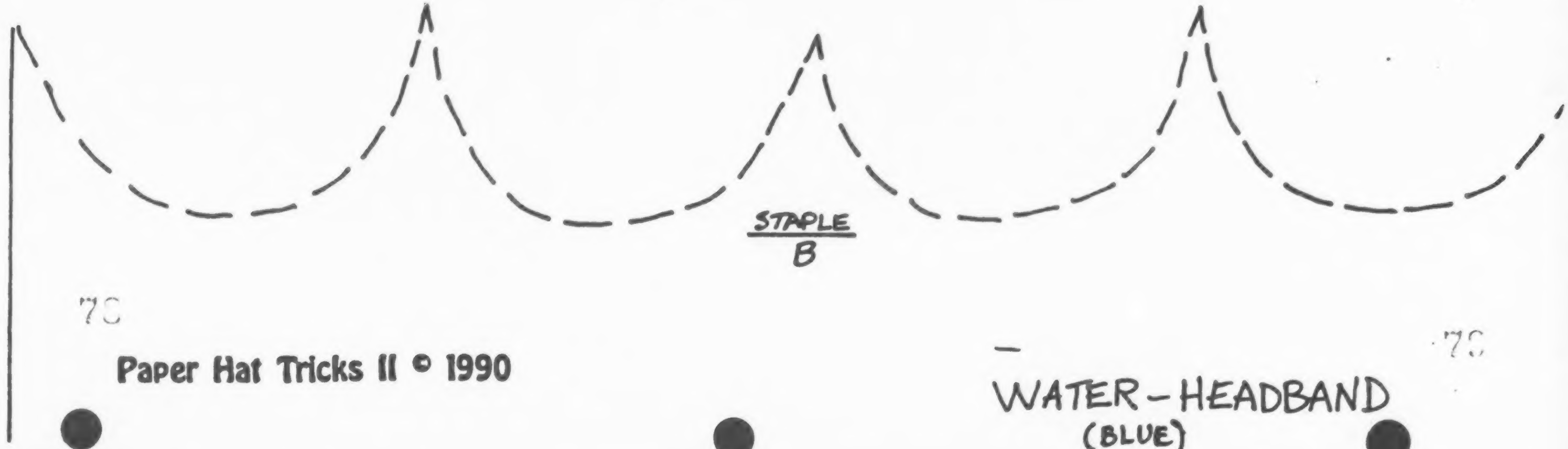




WHALE HAT

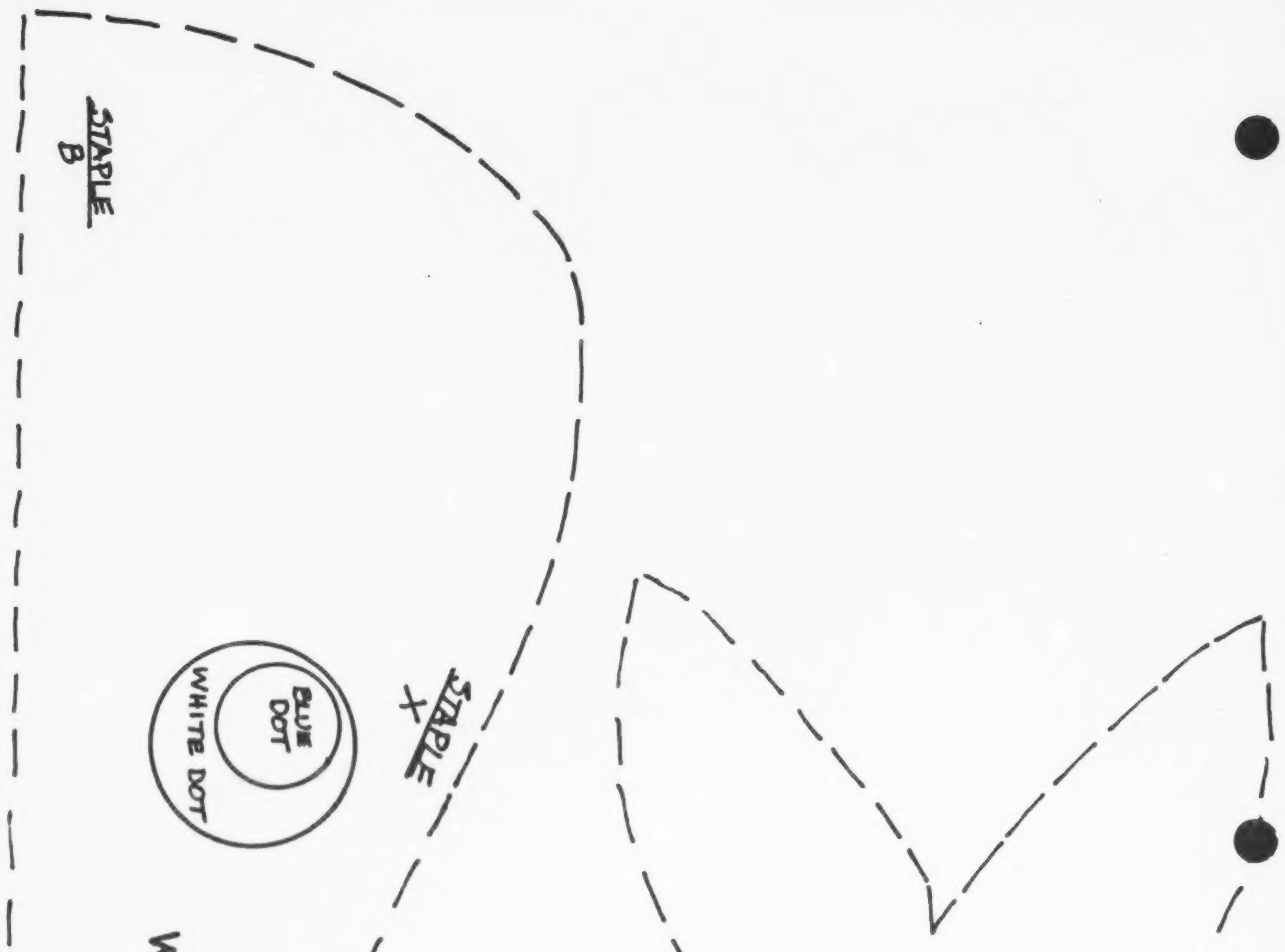

TAPLE
B
STAPLE
B

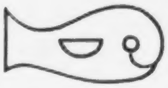
WATER-HEADBAND
(BLUE)



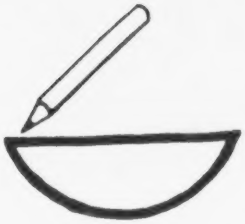
Paper Hat Tricks II © 1990

WATER-HEADBAND
(BLUE)

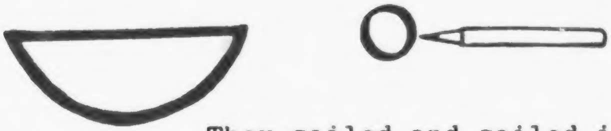

STAPLE
B
STAPLE
X
BLUE DOT
WHITE DOT
WHALE
STAPLE
B
PLE



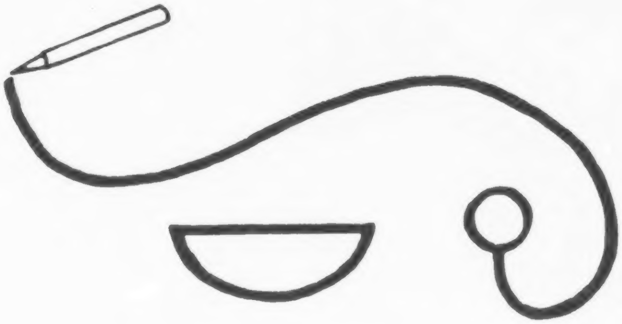
THE BIG FISH



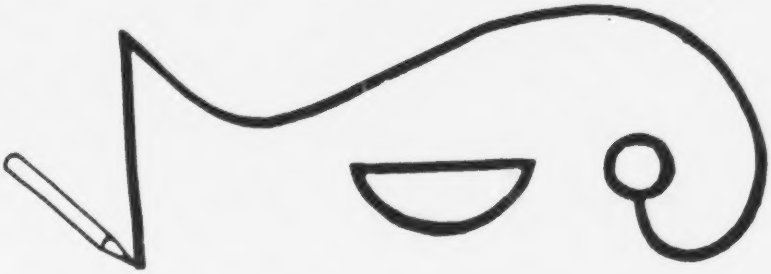
It was a bright, summer day.
Tommy and Sally sat by a little lake.
"Let's go fishing", said Tommy.
So they climbed into a boat that
looked like this..........



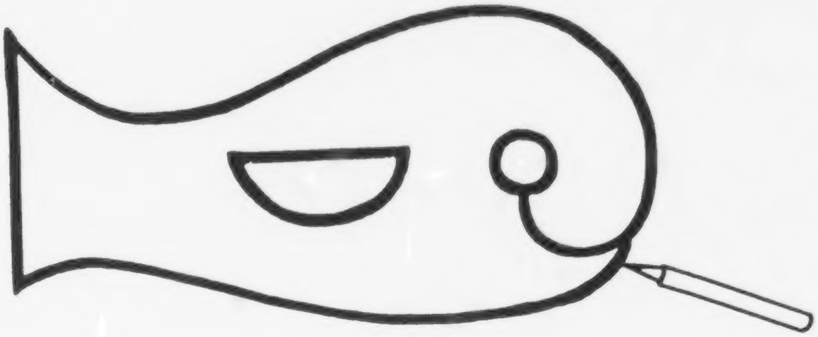
They sailed and sailed in their little boat.
They sailed East and they sailed West.
They sailed North and they sailed South.
And they didn't see one fish! They were very
sad! Suddenly they heard a big splash.
A large fish popped his head out of the
water just like this.........



The fish had gobbled
up the bait Tommy had
put on his fishing line.
He started swimming away
very fast. And the big
fish was so strong that
he dragged Tommy and Sally
and their boat behind him.
They went around and about
and in and out and back
and forth across the lake
like this..........
What an exciting ride
they had!



They even went down a waterfall just like this........



The fish was rather tired after this chase.
So were Tommy and Sally. The fish swam slower.......
and slower....... He was very tired. He swam
very close to the boat.
And, Oh My!, but he was a big FISH.

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Parks..."Can We Picnic in the Park?"

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Benjamin, Alan. A CHANGE OF PLANS.
Freschet,BernieceTHE ANTS GO MARCHING.
Gordon, Margaret. WILBERFORCE GOES ON A PICNIC.
Hines, Anna Grossnickle. COME TO THE MEADOW.
Kennedy, Jimmy. THE TEDDY BEAR'S PICNIC.
McCully, Emily Arnold. PICNIC.
VanAllsburg, Chris. TWO BAD ANTS.
Vincent, Gabrielle. ERNEST & CELESTINE'S PICNIC.
Yeoman, John. THE BEARS' WATER PICNIC.
Use other books about favorite foods which can be taken on a picnic:
Carle, Eric. THE VERY HUNGRY CATERPILLAR.
Lord, John V. THE GIANT JAM SANDWICH.
Numeroff, Laura. IF YOU GIVE A MOUSE A COOKIE.
Westcott, Nadine Bernard. PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY.

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

"Picnic In the Park"
We packed sandwiches, cookies and juice (Pretend to pack)
And went for a walk to the park.(Walk index and middle fingers)
We found a tree with lots of shade, (Arms up to form branches of tree)
And spread our blanket beneath. (Pretend to spread blanket)
But what do you think happened, (Shrug shoulders)
When we started to eat our food?
One squirrel scampered over--(Hold up one finger)
Two birds chirped close by— (Two fineres)
And hundreds of ants marched up to us, (Flash ten fingers several times)
All to share our food. (Pretend to pass out food)

"What Did You Put in Your Pocket?" (text follows; could be done with flannel board)

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Songs: A Tisket, A Tasket
Activities: Place picnic items in a basket. Invite children to feel and guess what they have found
"Little Red House" using apple to cut (text follows)
Make Ant Hat from PAPER HAT TRICKS
Invite children to help create a display called "Biggest Sandwich Ever": cut construction or white paper into sandwich ingredients (pickles, slice of ham, cheese, eggs, lettuce, etc.); have children color or let them tear or cut ingredients; cut twoslices of bread from paper; lay bread at ends of large poster paper and let children fill in with their "ingredients"

Talk about neighborhood parks; write for information on state parks and use to talk about places children may have visited

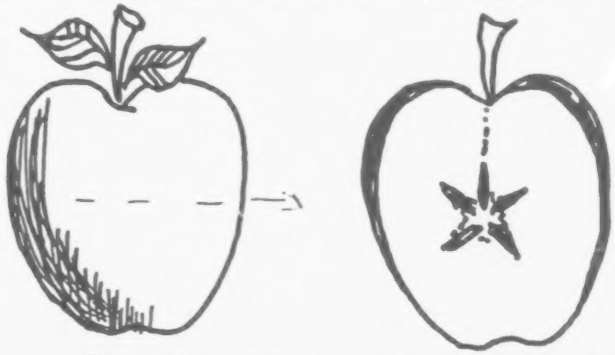
Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

This story could be told with flannel board figures as Karen Hill suggests. It is also effective told without figures, then at the end take an apple and cut it (be sure to cut crosswise) so that the "star" made by the seeds is evident.

"The Little Red House With No Doors"

Once upon a time there was a little boy who grew tired of all his toys and games. He asked his mother, "What shall I do?" "You shall go on a journey and find a little red house with no windows or doors and a star inside. Come back as soon as you can." So the boy started out on his journey and he found a beautiful little girl and he asked her, "Do you know where I can find a little red house with no windows and doors and a star inside?" "Ask my father, the farmer, he may know." So the little boy found the farmer and asked him, "Do you know where I can find a little red house with no windows and no doors and a star inside?" The farmer laughed and said, "I've lived many years but I've never seen anthing like it--go ask Granny--she knows everything!" So the little boy asked Granny, "Please Granny, where can I find a house with no windows and doors and a star inside." "I'd like to find that house myself, it would be warm in the winter and the starlight would be beautiful. Go ask the wind--maybe he knows." The wind whistled by the little boy and the boy said, "Oh wind, can you help me find a little red house with no windows and doors and a star inside. The wind cannot speak any words but it went on singing ahead of the little boy until it came to an apple tree and shook the branches. Down came a beautiful red apple. The little boy picked it up and looked at it. It *was* a little red house that had no windows or doors. "I wonder," said the boy. He took out his jackknife from his pocket and cut the apple in half. How wonderful! There in the center was a star holding little brown seeds. He ran home and showed his mother. "Look, I found it!"



Be sure to cut crosswise—not lengthwise as shown here.

WHAT DID YOU PUT IN YOUR POCKET?

A Chanting Game

From SOMETHING SPECIAL, c. 1958 by Beatrice Schenk de Regniers. Reprinted by permission of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

First group:	Second group:
What did you put in your pocket	I put in some chocolate pudding
What did you put in your pocket	I put in some chocolate pudding
in your pockety pockety pocket	slushy glushy pudding
Early Monday morning?	Early Monday morning

Everybody:

Slushy glushy pudding!

What did you put in your pocket	I put in some ice-cold water
What did you put in your pocket	I put in some ice-cold water
in your pockety pockety pocket	nicy icy water
Early Tuesday morning?	Early Tuesday morning.

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water!

What did you put in your pocket	I put in a scoop of ice cream
What did you put in your pocket	I put in a scoop of ice cream
in your pockety pockety pocket	slurpy glurpy ice cream
Early Wednesday morning?	Early Wednesday morning.

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water
Slurpy glurpy ice cream!

What did you put in your pocket	I put in some mashed potatoes
What did you put in your pocket	I put in some mashed potatoes
in your pockety pockety pocket	fluppy gluppy potatoes
Early Thursday morning?	Early Thursday morning.

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water
Slurpy glurpy ice cream
Fluppy gluppy potatoes!

What did you put in your pocket	I put in some sticky molasses
What did you put in your pocket	I put in some sticky molasses
in your pockety pockety pocket	sticky-icky molasses
Early Friday morning?	Early Friday morning

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water
Slurpy glurpy ice cream
Fluppy gluppy potatoes
Sticky-icky molasses

What Did You Put In Your Pocket cont'd

What did you put in your pocket
What did you put in your pocket
in your pockety pockety pocket
Early Saturday morning?

I put in my five fingers
I put in my five fingers
funny finny fingers
Early Saturday morning.

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water
Slurpy glurpy ice cream
Fluppy gluppy potatoes
Sticky-icky molasses
Funny finny fingers!

What did you put in your pocket
What did you put in your pocket
in your pockety pockety pocket
Early Sunday morning?

I put in a clean white handkerchief
I put in a clean white handkerchief
a spinky spanky handkerchief
Early Sunday morning

Slushy glushy pudding
Nicy icy water
Slurpy glurpy ice cream
Fluppy gluppy potatoes
Sticky-icky molasses
Funny finny fingers
Spinky spanky handkerchief!

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Gardens..."How Does Your Garden Grow?"

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Ehlert, Lois. GROWING VEGETABLE SOUP
PLANTING A RAINBOW
Krauss, Ruth. THE CARROT SEED
Rylant, Cynthis. THIS YEAR'S GARDEN
Westcott, Nodine Bernard. THE GIANT VEGETABLE GARDEN

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Mother Goose: Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary" , "Peter Piper Picked a Peck of ...."

Finger plays: see sheet following

Song: "This is the Way We Plant the Seeds" (dig the ground, pick the peas, etc.)

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Use the story "Great Big, Enormous Turnip" (several picture book versions) on flannel board. See "The Turnip" in FLANNEL BOARD STORYTELLING BOOK by Judy Sierra.

Plant bean seeds--fill paper cups 2/3 full with soil. Give each each child 4-5 seeds to plant. Pass a spray-bottle to water the plants.

Place a basket of vegetables in the storyteim area. Talk about colors and shapes. Bring a straw hat, gloves and tools such as rake, spade, trowel and watering can.

Talk about crops and flowers native to our state. Mention famous gardens such as Nagnolia, Cypress and Middleton in Charleston, Edisto Memorial in Orangeburg

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

Fingerplays for "How Does Your Garden Grow?"

I Dig, Dig, Dig

I dig, dig dig,	(Pretend to dig)
And I plant some seeds.	(Stoop down & plant seeds).
I rake, rake, rake	
And I pull some weeds.	
I wait and watch	(Stoop down & watch)
And soon I know	(Nod head)
May garden sprouts	(Raise hands from ground)
And starts to grow.	

Five Little Peas

Five little peas in a pea pod pressed,	(Make fist)
One grew, two grew, and so did the rest.	(Raise respective fingers)
They grew and grew and did not stop	(Stretch fingers wide)
Until one day the pod went POP!	(Clap hands)

Flowers Grow

This is the way the flowers sleep	(Make fists)
Through the winter long.	
This is the way the flowers grow	(Open hands)
When they hear the robin's song.	(Raise arms)

Songs for "Night Noises of the Summer"

Have you Seen the Little Gray Owl?(sung to tune of "The Muffin Man")

Have you seen the little gray owl,
The little gray owl, the little gray owl?
Have you seen the little gray owl?
Who sits in the big oak tree?

She sits all night and winks at me,
Winks at me, winks at me,
She sits all night and winks at me,
The little gray owl in the tree.

Mr. Owl (Sung to "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star")

Late at night when you're in bed,
Mr. Owl perks up his head.
He looks left and he looks right,
In the dark all through the night.
Hear him hoot when you's in bed,
When Mr. Owl perks up his head.

Song: Listen to the Noises, words and music by Raymond Abrashkin

Listen to the noises,
Listen to them all.
Some are very big and some are very small.
Big noise: Bang, bang'.
Little noise: Ting, ting!
Listen to the noises, listen to them all.
(do other noises: WH-e-e-e for fire engine; big hammer CLUNK, little hammer click; lion ROAR-R-R, pussy cat MEOUW; daddy's hands big CLAP, my hands, little clap)

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Cities...City Life

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Carlstrom, Nancy White. WHERE DOES THE NIGHT HIDE?
Jacobs, Leland B. PLAYTIME IN THE CITY
Jam, Teddy. NIGHT CARS
Rice, Eve. CITY NIGHT
Robbins, Ken. CITY/COUNTRY
Roth, Harold. LET'S LOOK ALL AROUND THE TOWN
Tresselt, Alvin. WAKE UP, CITY

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

"Parking Meter Rhyme"(hand clap chant)
One coin,
Two coins,
Three coins,
Four--
Tell me
Does it
Need some more?

Turn the handle.
Let it click
How many minutes
Do you get?
1-2-3-4-5-6?
That's slick'

"Traffic Lights"
Do you know what traffic lights say to you?
Do you know what traffic lights say to do?
Yellow says, "Be careful" (arm straight out)
Green says, "you may go." (lower arm)
But red is most important (raise arm up)
It says, "stop" you know.

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Songs: "Wheels on the Bus" and "London Bridge is Falling Down"

Activity: Make a "Book Lover Express" train to display in your library, using shapes of different boxcars. Have children or parents write down one of their favorite titles to put on the train.

Ask children what cities they have visited. Talk about how city life differs from country or mountain life. Have they ever ridden on a city bus, a taxi, a trolley?

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Farms...Barnyard Fever

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Brown, Margaret Wise. BIG RED BARN
Burningham, John. MR. GUMPY'S OUTING
Hutchins, Pat. ROSIE'S WALK
Lexau, Joan M. WHO TOOK THE FARMER'S HAT?
Martin, Bill. BARN DANCE!
Pizer, Abigail. IT'S A PERFECT DAY

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

From Mother Goose: "To Market, To Market"
"Baa, Baa Black Sheep"
"This Little Piggy"

"Five Little Pigs"
The first little pig danced a merry, merry jog.
The second little pig ate candy.
The third little pig wore a blue and yellow wig.
The fourth little pig was dandy.
The fifth little pig never grew very big,
So they called him Tiny Little Andy.

Song: "Old MacDonald Had a Farm

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

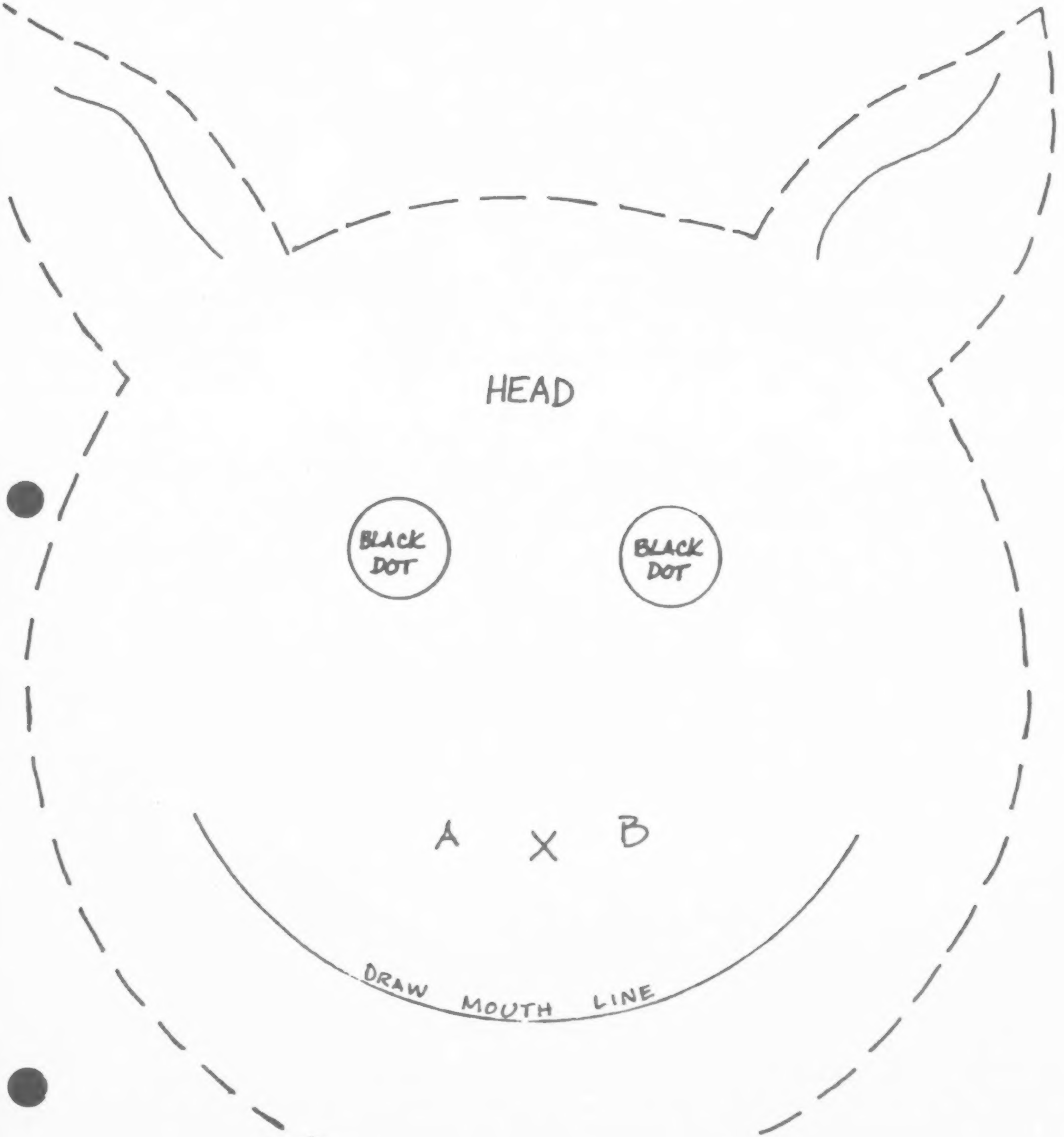
Pig Hat--to make
"Hortense the Chicken"--tell & draw story
"Feathers, Feathers"--game. The leader begins by saying the name of an animal with feathers (duck,turkey, etc) and begins flapping around like a chicken. Everyone flaps arms. Leader continues to call out animals with feathers and suddenly names one that does not have feathers. Everyone stops--anyone still flapping is out of the game.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Talk about farms in our state: what animals live there, what crops are grown. If you know a local farmer, ask him or her to visit and perhaps bring a baby animal which the children can see outside.

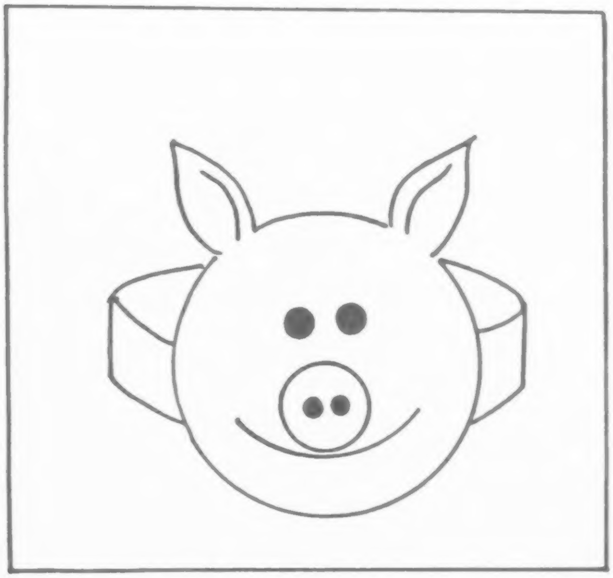
Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

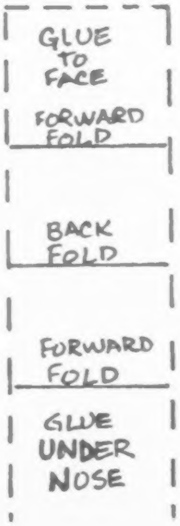
PIG HAT

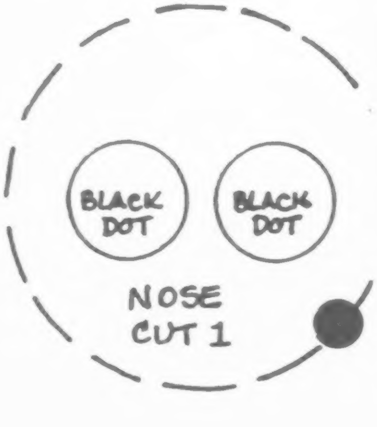

HEAD
BLACK DOT
BLACK DOT
A
X
B
DRAW MOUTH LINE

PIG HAT

1. Cut out patterns.
2. Trace head, nose & strip on pink paper, cut out.
3. Draw mouth, put black dots for eyes & nose as shown.
4. Fold strip as shown. Glue one end of strip to head at X as shown. Glue other end to back of nose in center.
5. Make 2½" pink headband, fit to head.
6. Staple head to headband at A & B under nose.




GLUE TO FACE
FORWARD FOLD
BACK FOLD
FORWARD FOLD
GLUE UNDER NOSE


BLACK DOT
BLACK DOT
NOSE CUT 1

Paper Hat Tricks II © 1990

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Birds...Feathered Friends

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Eastman ARE YOU MY MOTHER
Galdone, Paul. HENNY PENNY
Ginsburg, Mirra. WHAT KIND OF BIRD IS THAT?
Kasza, Keiko. THE WOLF'S CHICKEN STEW
Zacharias, Thomas. BUT WHERE IS THE GREEN PARROT?

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

"All Kinds of Birds"
One pelican dips his bill and catches a fish
Two peacocks strut and their tail feather swish.
Three penguins waddle from side to side.
Four owls hoot and blink their eyes.
Five woodpeckers sound rat-a-tat-tats.
Six turkeys gobble and bob like that.
Seven ducks swim and say quack,quack,quack.
Eight chickens cluck and go scratch, scratch, scratch.
Nine ostraches hide their heads in the sand.
Ten seagull screech as they soar over land.
Birds in the water, birds in the air
Birds and more birds everywhere!

Other fingerplays:
"Chook,Chook" p. 42 in READ-ALOUD RHYMES FOR THE VERY YOUNG by Jack Prelutsky

several about birds in LET'S DO FINGERPLAYS by Marion F. Grayson

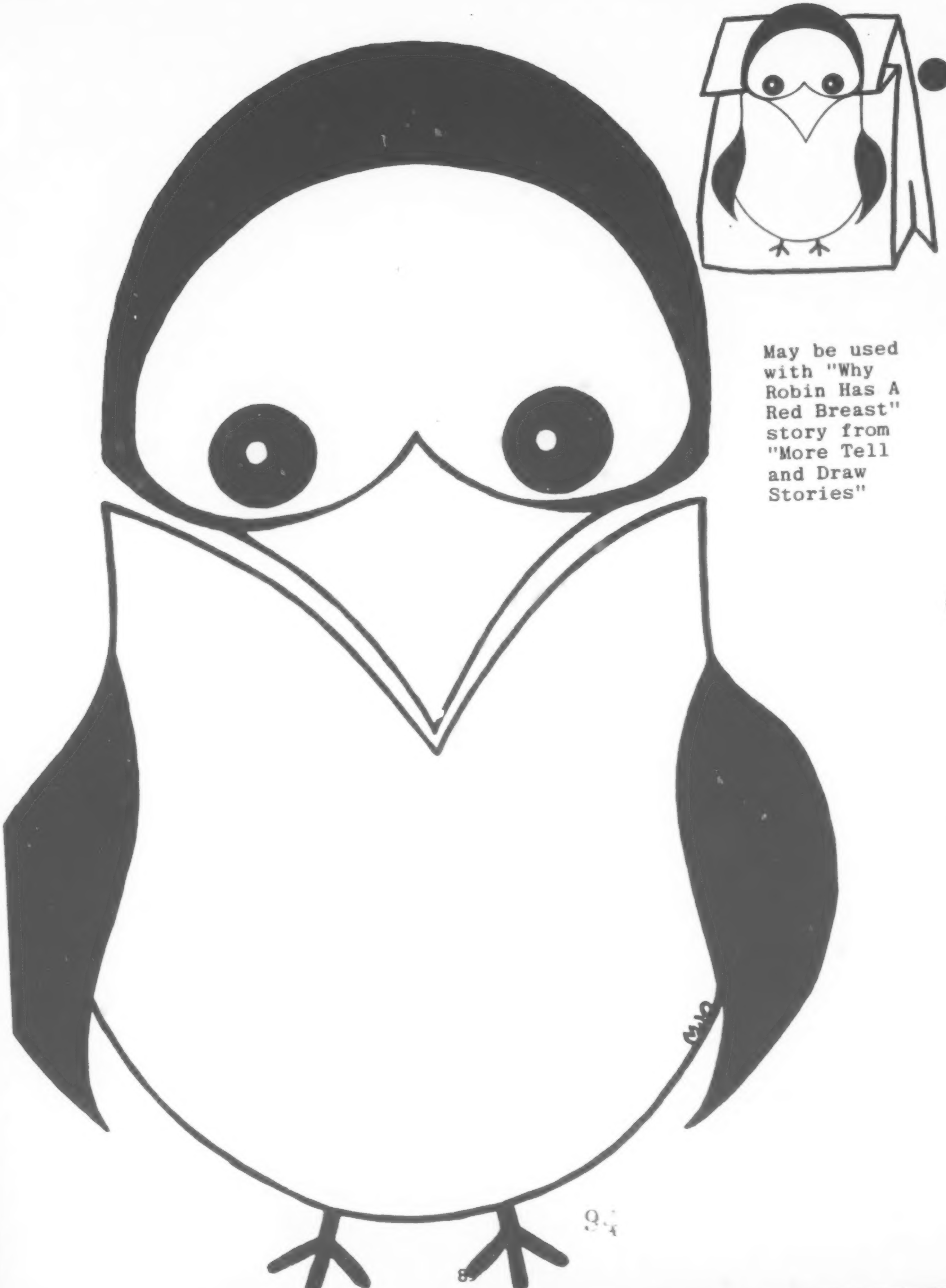
Song:
"The Dickey-Bird Song" in TOM TINKER, EYE WINKER, CHIN CHOPPER by Tom Glazer
"Over in the Meadow"

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Guessing game—give clues about birds (e.g. lives in a tree, stays awake at night, blinks a lot, and hoots—an owl)
"Why Robin Has a Red Breast"and"Two Little Indians"---tell&draw stories
Robin Paper Bag Puppet

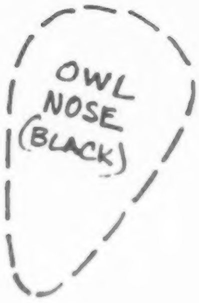
Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

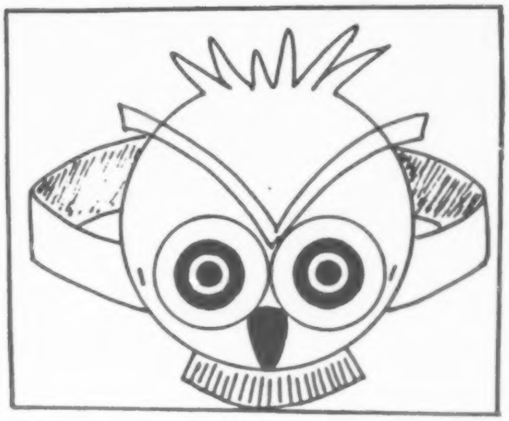
Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library



May be used
with "Why
Robin Has A
Red Breast"
story from
"More Tell
and Draw
Stories"

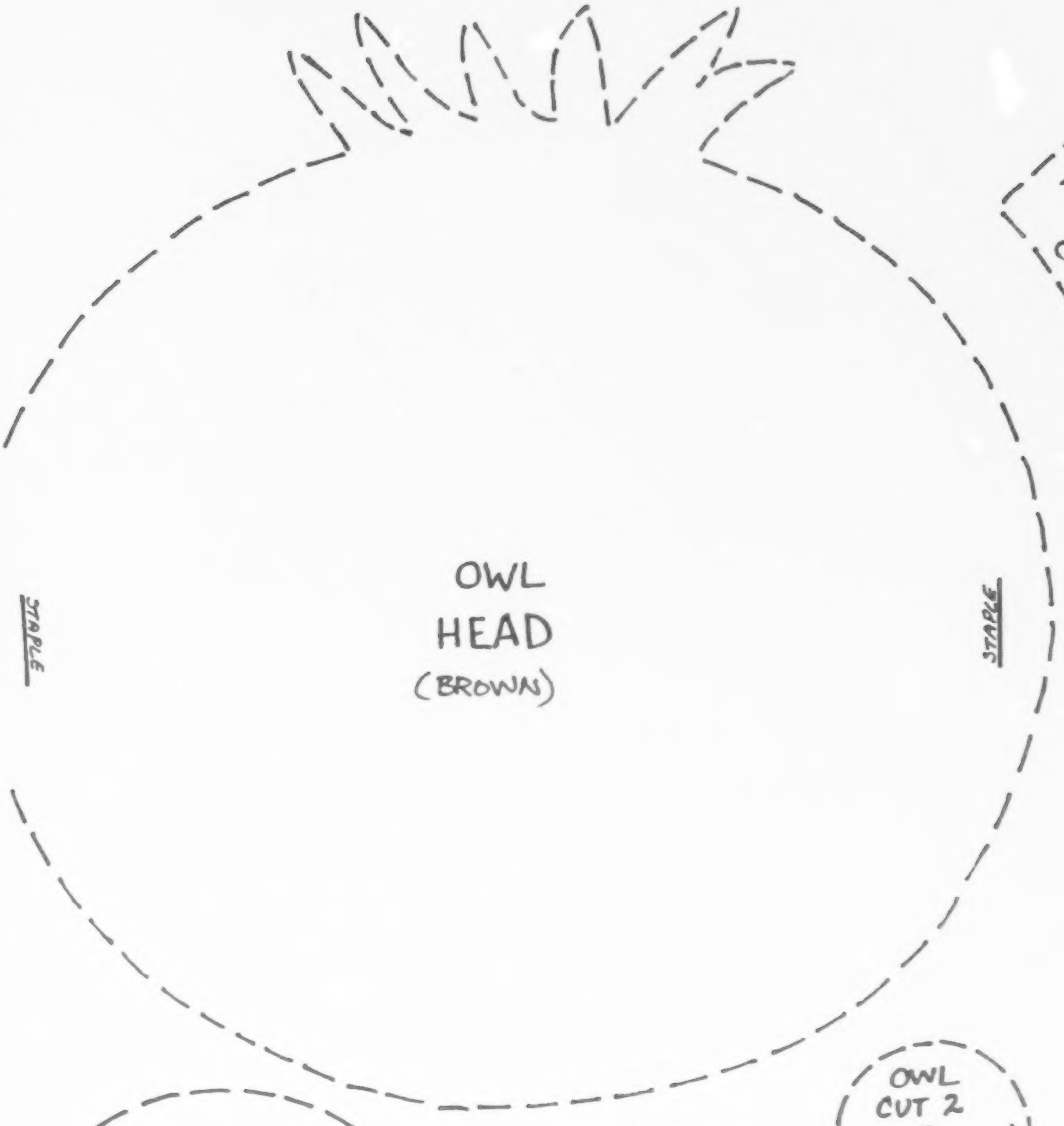
OWL HAT

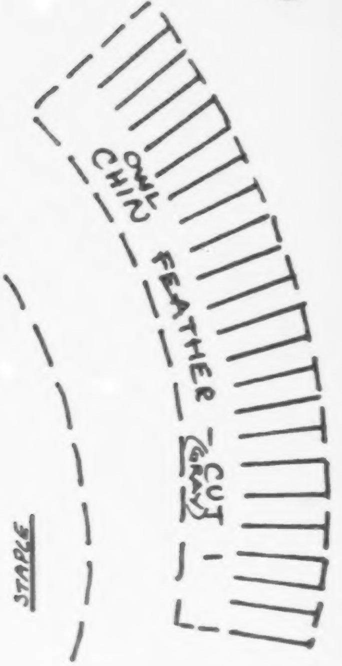


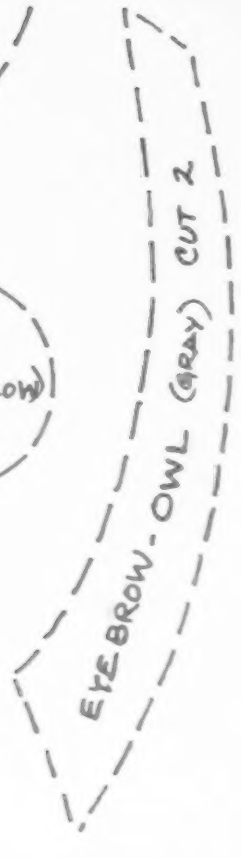


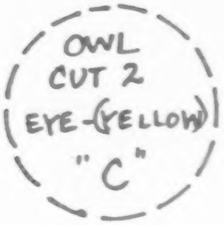
-DIRECTIONS-

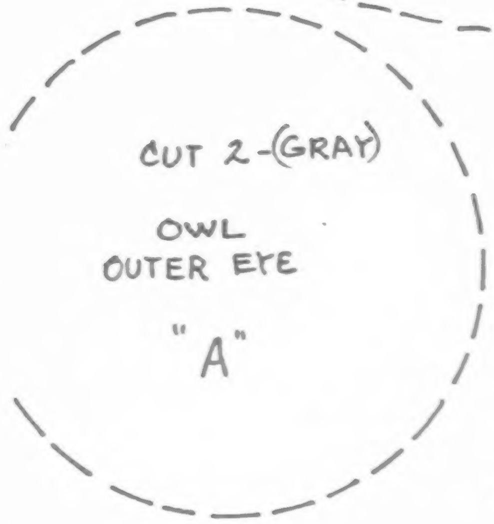
1. Cut out all pattern pieces.
2. Trace head pattern on brown paper, cut out.
3. Trace outer circle for eyes labeled "A" & eye brows on gray paper, cut out.
4. Trace circle labeled "B" on black paper. Cut out.
5. Trace circle labeled "C" on yellow paper. Cut out.
6. Glue black circle on gray circle, & yellow circle on black. (See picture).
7. Trace nose pattern on black paper. Cut out and glue in place. (See picture).
8. Trace Owl's chin fringe on gray paper. Cut out. Make scissor cuts as shown on pattern. Glue chin fringe in place.
9. Cut a 2½" black headband. Measure to fit.
10. Staple owl's head to headband.

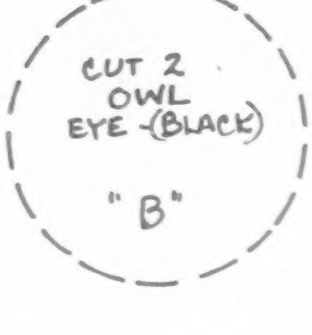

STAPLE
OWL
HEAD
(BROWN)
STAPLE


OWL CHIN FEATHER - CUT (GRAY)


EYEBROW - OWL (GRAY) CUT 2


OWL
CUT 2
EYE -(YELLOW)
"C"


CUT 2 -(GRAY)
OWL
OUTER EYE
"A"


CUT 2
OWL
EYE -(BLACK)
"B"

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Nature Sounds...Night Noises of the Summer

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

Allard, Harry. BUMPS IN THE NIGHT
Baer, Gene. THIMP, THUMP, RAT-A-TAT-TAT
Carle, Eric. THE VERY QUIET CRICKET
Hutchins, Pat. GOOD NIGHT OWL
Massie, Diane. THE BABY BEEBEE BIRD
Rylant, Cynthia. NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

Poems. Songs. Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

"This Little Cricket"

The first little cricket played a violin
The second little cricket joined right in
The third little cricket made a crackly song.
The fourth little cricket helped him along.
The fifth little cricket cried, "Crick-crick-cree
The orchestra is over and it's time for tea!"

songs: see following sheet

"The Owl"

An owl perched at night
In the branch of a tree.
Whoo,whoo (moderately)

He was watching the stars
In the sky quietly
Whoo, whoo (whisper)

Far off in the woods
He could hear a slight noise
Whoo, whoo (softly)

Games. Crafts. Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Maraca rhythm maker
Cricket hat (from PAPER HAT TRICKS)
Listen to tapes or records of sound effects.

Talk about sounds that can be heard at night: tree frogs, crickets, owls, cows, etc. Ask the children if they have ever heard a band concert at night (such as for a July 4th celebration). What night sounds do you hear in the city?

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

SAMPLE PROGRAM

SUBJECT: Let's Explore South Carolina Mountains...Mountain Hoedown

AGE GROUP FOR WHICH INTENDED: Preschool

Books:

aldone, Paul. CAT GOES FIDDLE-I-FEE
Lyon, George Ella. BASKET
Martin, Bill, Jr. and John Archambault. BARN DANCE
Medearis, Angela Shelf. PICKING PEAS FOR A PENNY
Milnes, Gerald. GRANNY WILL YOUR DOG BITE AND OTHER MOUNTAIN RHYMES

Poems, Songs, Finger Plays (please attach words or specific sources)

Songs: "She'll Be Comin' "'Round the Mountain; "Go Tell Aunt Rhody"; "Skip To My Lou"; "Jim Crack Corn"; "Turkey in the Straw"; "Looby Loo"; "Pick a Bale o'Cotton"; "Oh, Susanna"; "Bear Went Over the Mountain"

Fingerplays: see words following

Games, Crafts, Activities to be used: (give instructions or specific sources)

Grandmother's Trunk: an Alphabet Game. Using letters of the alphabet, ask each child to name an object beginning with his letter. Any item will do although it should be something that would fit into a trunk!

Place a quilt in storytime area for children to sit on. Make a display of quilts, baskets, musical instruments, skillets, etc. Play folk music to set the mood.

Craft: Patchwork Wall Quilt. Instructions in KIDSTUFF, vol. 5 #5, p. 8-9.

Comments and Name and Library of Person submitting:

Karen Hill
Spartanburg County Public Library

FINGER PLAYS

F1 SQUARE BY SQUARE

Square by square, mama sews my quilt,
(Make a square shape with fingers)
Stitch, after stitch, after stitch.
(Pantomime sewing)
Five striped squares and five red squares,
(Hold up five fingers on EACH hand)
Four dotted squares and four yellow squares,
(As above with four fingers)
Three plaid squares and three blue squares,
(As above with three fingers)
Two flowered squares and two green squares,
(As above with two fingers)
And in the middle, one big white square,
(Make square with fingers)
With my name embroidered there.
(Pantomime sewing)

S.H.D.

F2 SEW, SEW

Before starting: Make one 2" square of red, yellow, green, orange, violet and blue construction paper or felt. Put a piece of double sided cellophane tape on the back of each square. **To Present: Group does all actions as indicated. Presenter places the appropriate color square on forefinger as bold type in text directs. Remove each square before going onto the next.**

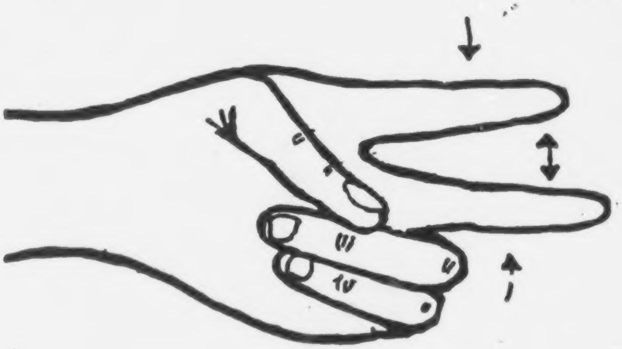
Sew, sew, see the needle go.
(All: Pantomime sewing)
Sew a square of **red**,
(Children: Make a square with fingers)
Sew a square of **yellow**,
(Action as above)
Sew, sew, see the needle go.
(All: Pantomime sewing)
Sew a square of **green**,
(Children: Make a square with fingers)
Sew a square of **orange**,
(Action as above)
Sew, sew, see the needle go.
(All: Pantomime sewing)
Sew a square of **violet**,
(Children: Make a square with fingers)
Sew a square of **blue**,
(Action as above)
Sew a quilt of colors,
(Put squares on fingers of both hands)
Bright and true.
(Wiggle fingers with squares)

S.H.D.

F3 CLICKETY, CLICK

Clickety, clickety, click,
(Clap hands three times)
Go Grandma's knitting needles.
(Hold up both forefingers)
She's knitting a blanket for baby,
(Pretend to knit)
With yarn of soft yellow and blue,
(Gently stroke arm)
Over and over she goes,
(Repeat knitting action)
Knit one, purl two, knit one, purl two.
(Put up number of fingers as indicated)
Clickety, clickety, click,
(Clap hands three times)
Go Grandma's knitting needles.
(Hold up both forefingers)

S.H.D.



F4 SEWING

I have a needle,
(Pretend to be holding a needle)
And I have some thread,
(Pretend to pull thread off a spool)
And I have a pair of scissors,
(Make a fist, extend middle and index fingers horizontally, move top finger up and down rapidly)
To sew a quilt for my bed.
(Pretend to be sewing)
Each piece of fabric,
(Make a square with fingers)
I'll cut into a square,
(Make cutting motions)
Then I'll sew them all together,
(Make sewing motions)
To make a quilt so fair.

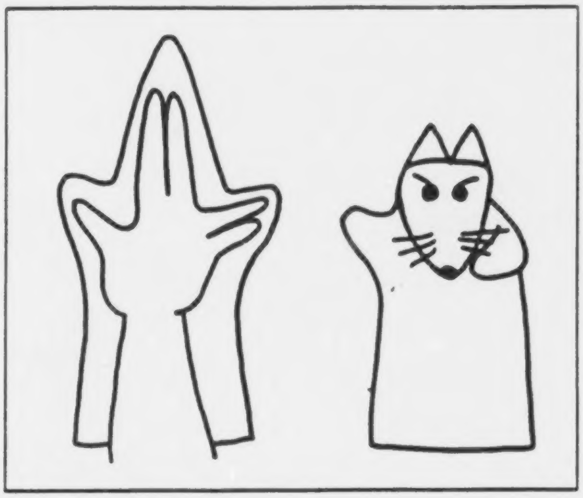
FRom Kidstuff, Vol 5 No. 5.

Fox Puppet

A handpuppet may be used effectively as you tell a story such as What's In Fox's Sack, the folktale illustrated by Paul Galdone (Clarion, 1982).

Draw a pattern using your hand as a model. Allow one-half inch all around for the seam. Cut two pieces of felt or other fairly thick fabric—soft or fuzzy. Stitch the two halves together, leaving the bottom open. Glue on felt eyes and nose. Cut ears from thick felt, or from a colored sponge. To find the position of the ears, put the puppet on your hand, bend first two fingers down into the nose. Ears should be placed on the fold made by your knuckles. Glue ears in place. Give your fox whiskers of stiffened yarn or pipe cleaners.

Fox's sack for the above mentioned story may be made from a 9-12 inch circle of felt. Run a thread in long stitches one inch from the outer edge. Place dry beans inside the sack, then pull the thread and fasten securely. When the fox leaves the bag at each house, drop it in your lap, hide the puppet behind your back until the fox returns.



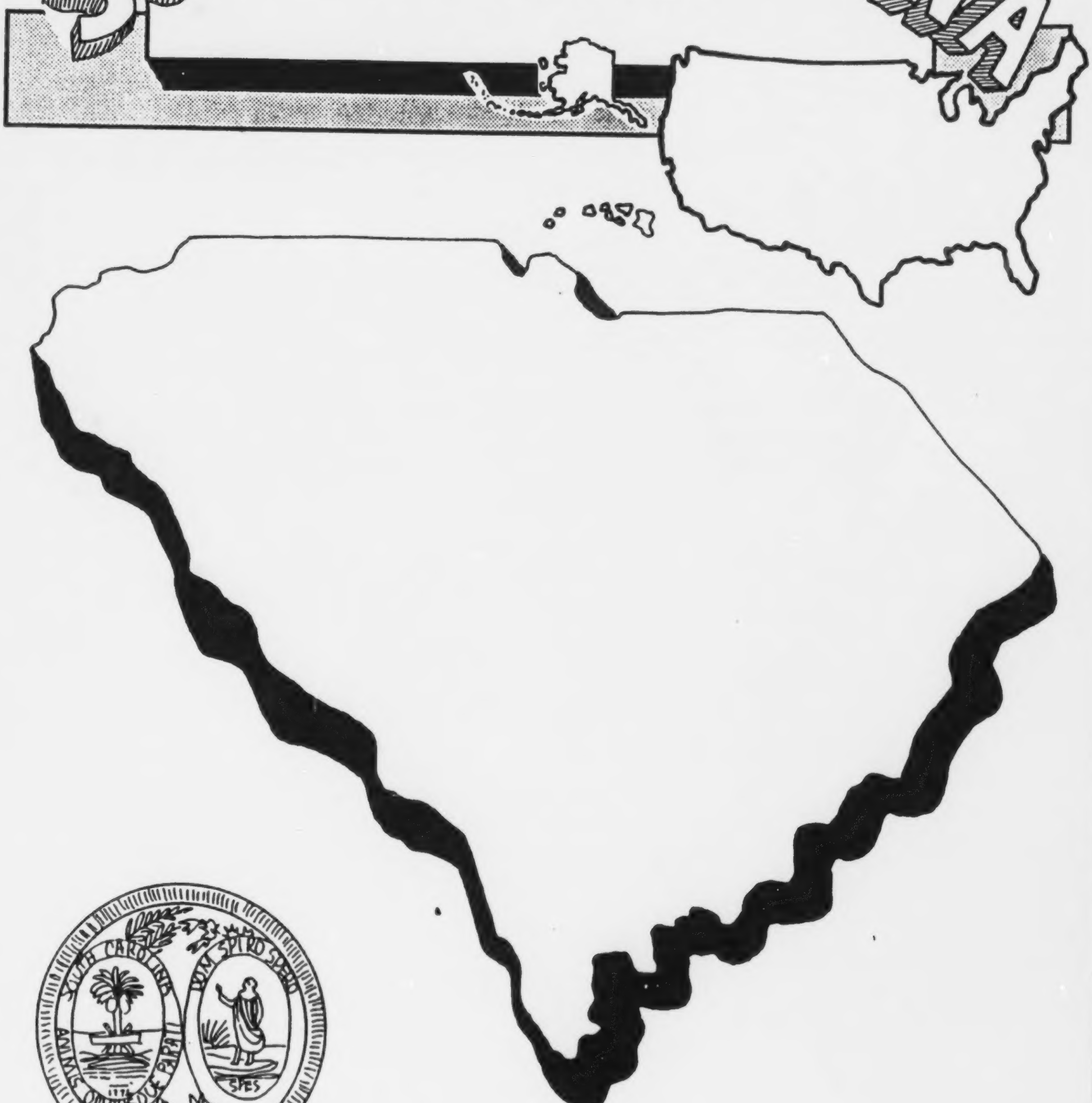
Find other fox stories from folklore ("Henny Penny") and the picture book section. Share facts about real foxes. Do they deserve the bad reputation they have in folktales?

Adapted from MULTICULTURAL FOLKTALES: STORIES TO TELL YOUNG CHILDREN by Judy Sierra & Robert Kaminski. Oryx Press, 1991. (available on loan from State Library)

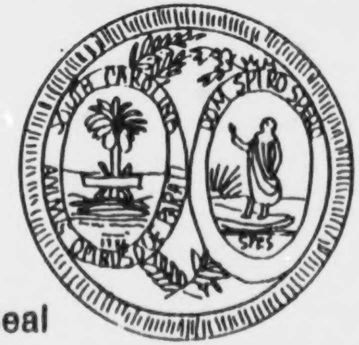
Puzzles and Handouts

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Palmetto State


SOUTH CAROLINA
ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI
DUM SPIRO SPERO
1776
SPES

SOUTH CAROLINA—The Palmetto State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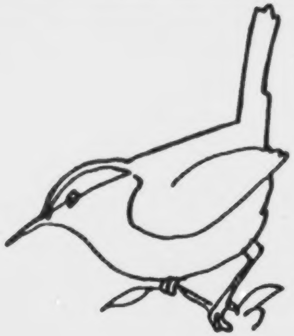
State Seal



State Bird ____________

State Flower

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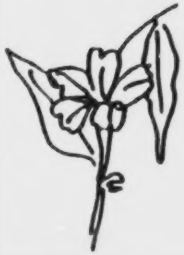
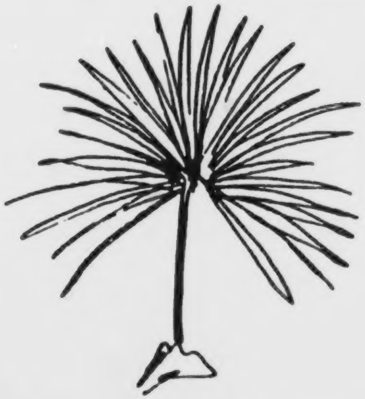


State Tree



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State Capital: ____________

State Stone: ____________

State Animal: ____________

State Gem: ____________

State Wild Game Bird: ____________

State Fish: ____________

State Fruit: ____________

State Dog: ____________

State Beverage: ____________

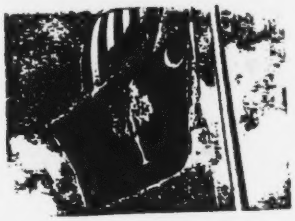
READ, EXPLORE AND DISCOVER FACTS ABOUT SOUTH CAROLINA

WORD MATCH

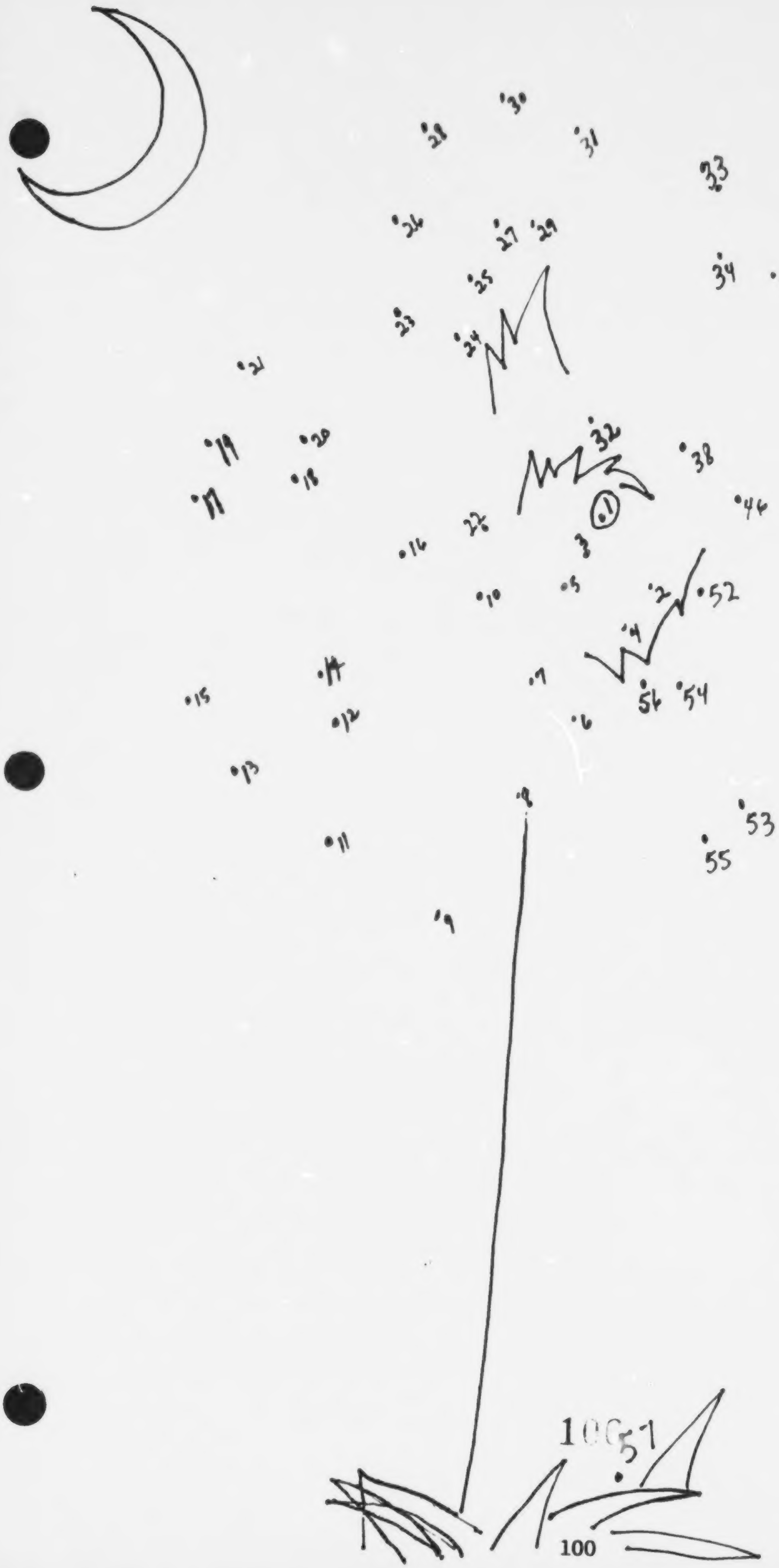
- Carolina Wren
- Carolina Mantid or Praying Mantis
- Mace
- Palmetto
- Loggerhead Sea Turtle
- Yellow Jessamine
- Boykin Spaniel
- Striped Bass
- Shag
- Amethyst
- Milk
- Peach
- Oliva Sayana
- Blue Granite
- Carolina
- Wild Turkey
- White-Tail Deer

- Emblem of Authority of the House of Representatives
- State Gem Stone
- State Wild Game Bird
- Official Dance of the State
- State Shell
- State Fruit
- State Flower
- State Bird
- State Tree
- State Beverage
- State Dog
- State Reptile
- State Insect
- State Fish
- State Animal
- State Song
- State Stone

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF SOUTH CAROLINA
"I salute the Flag of South Carolina and pledge to the Palmetto State love, loyalty and faith."
(Written in 1950 by Mrs. John Raymond Carson of Chester and adopted by the 1966 General Assembly.)



Carolyn Landrum
Director of Children's Services
Spartanburg County Public Library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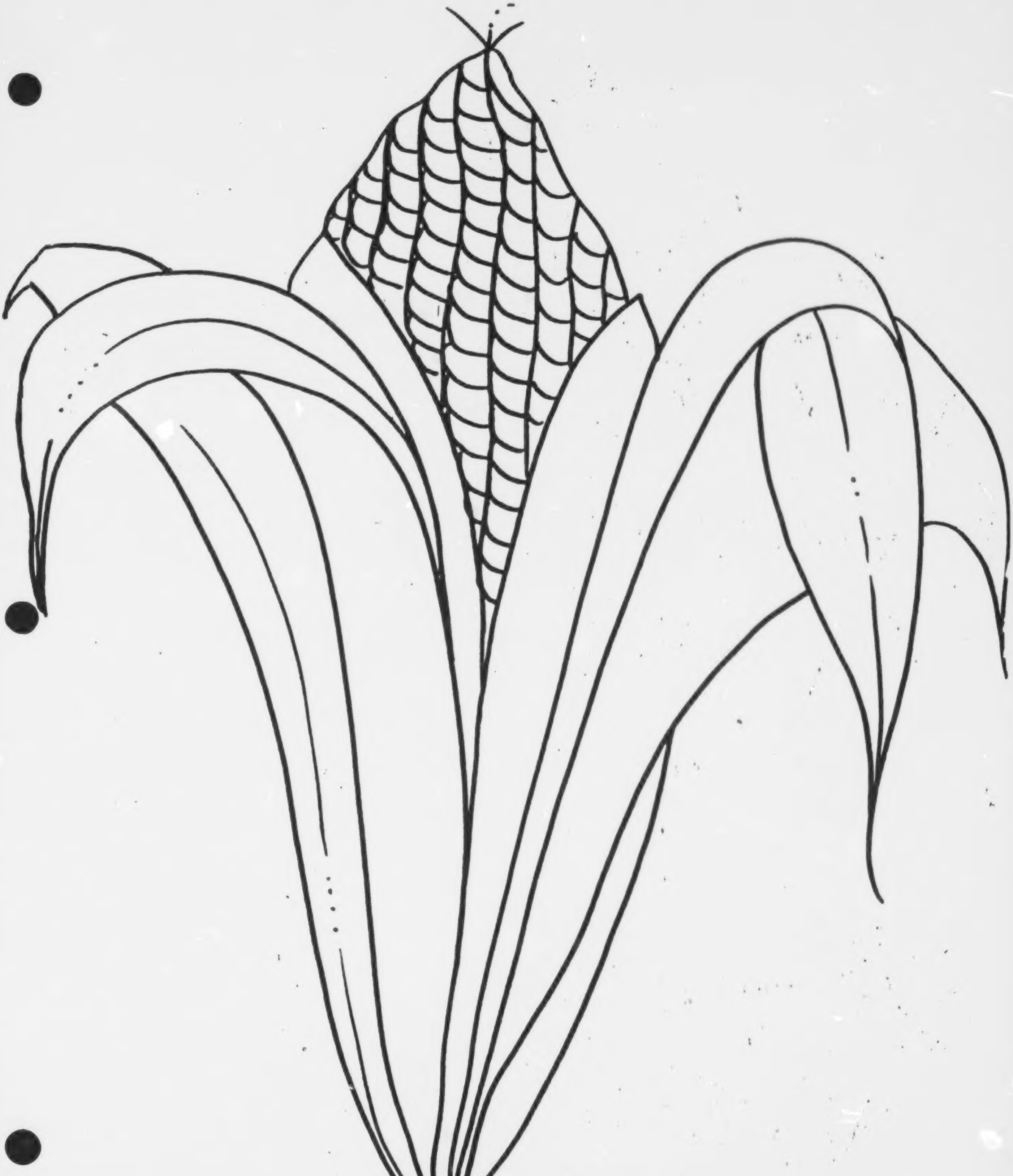
Spartanburg County Library



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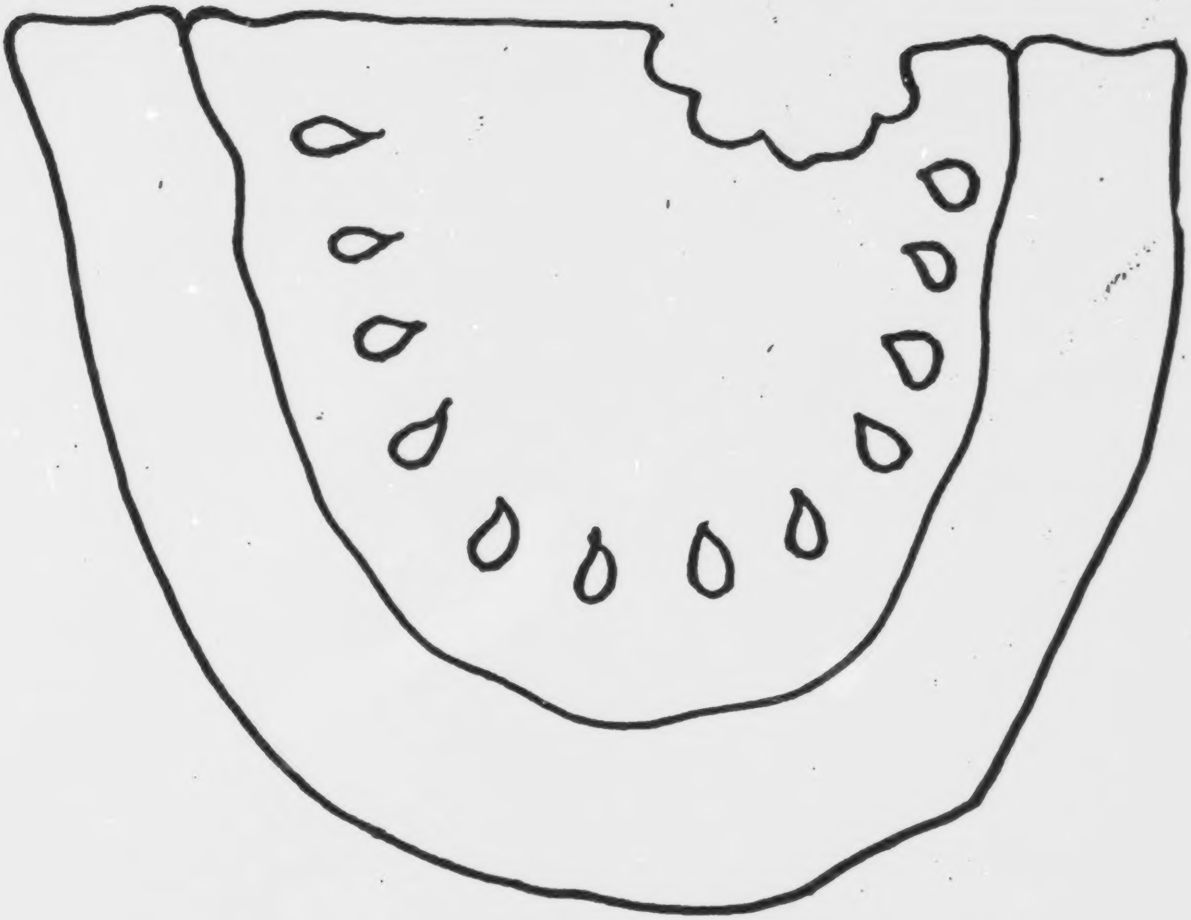
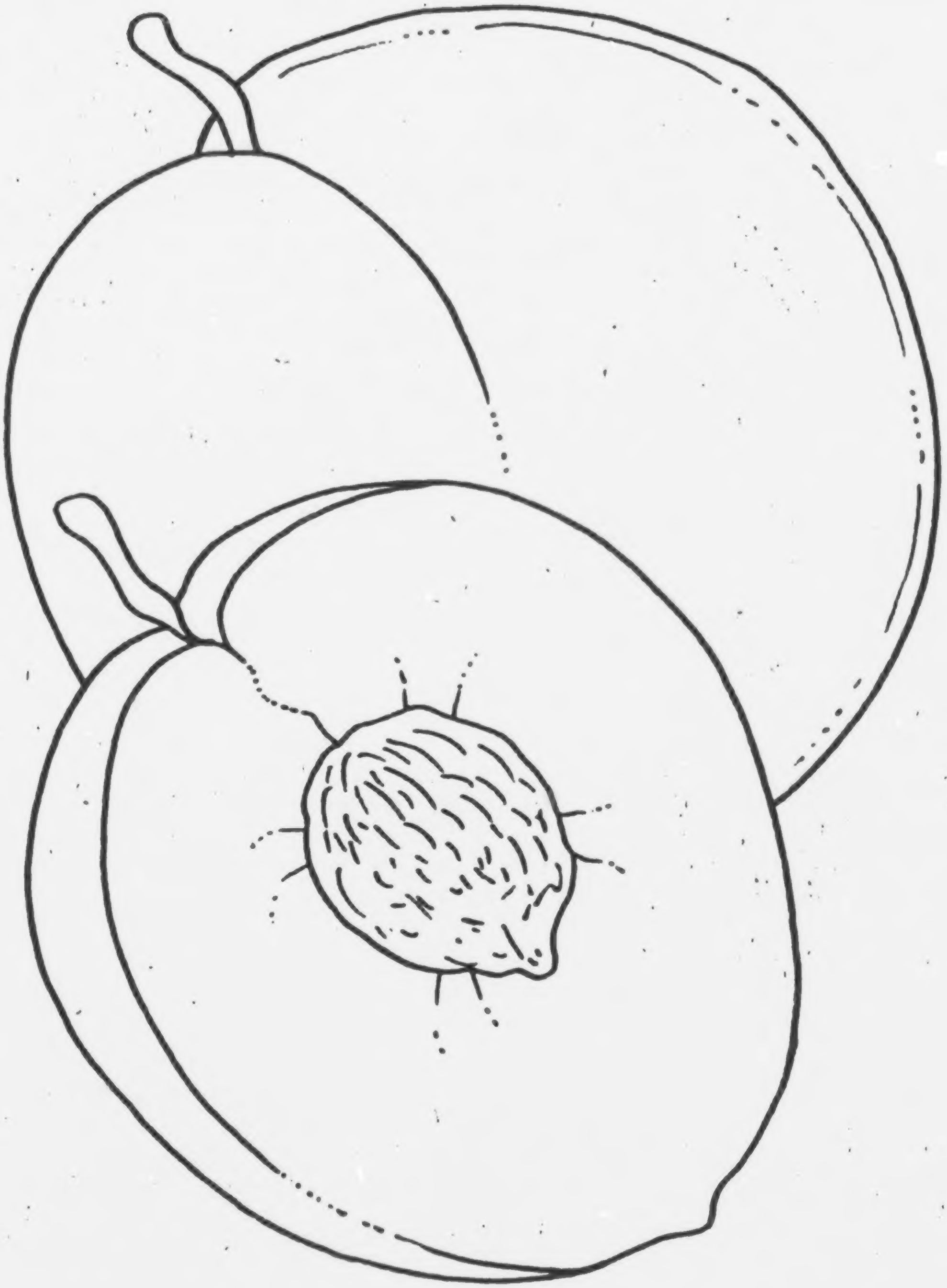


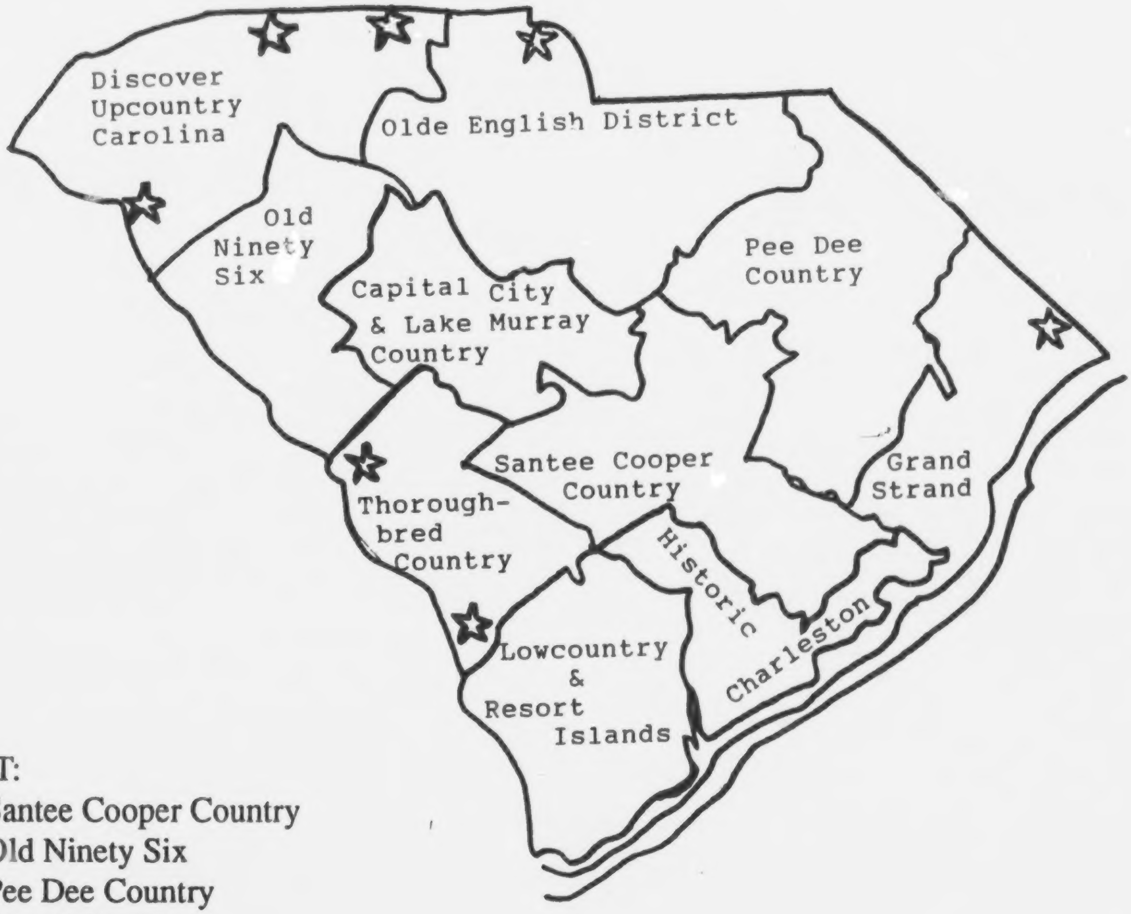
Watermelon



PEACH

Read, Explore, and Discover the Different Areas of the State

Learn one fact about each area

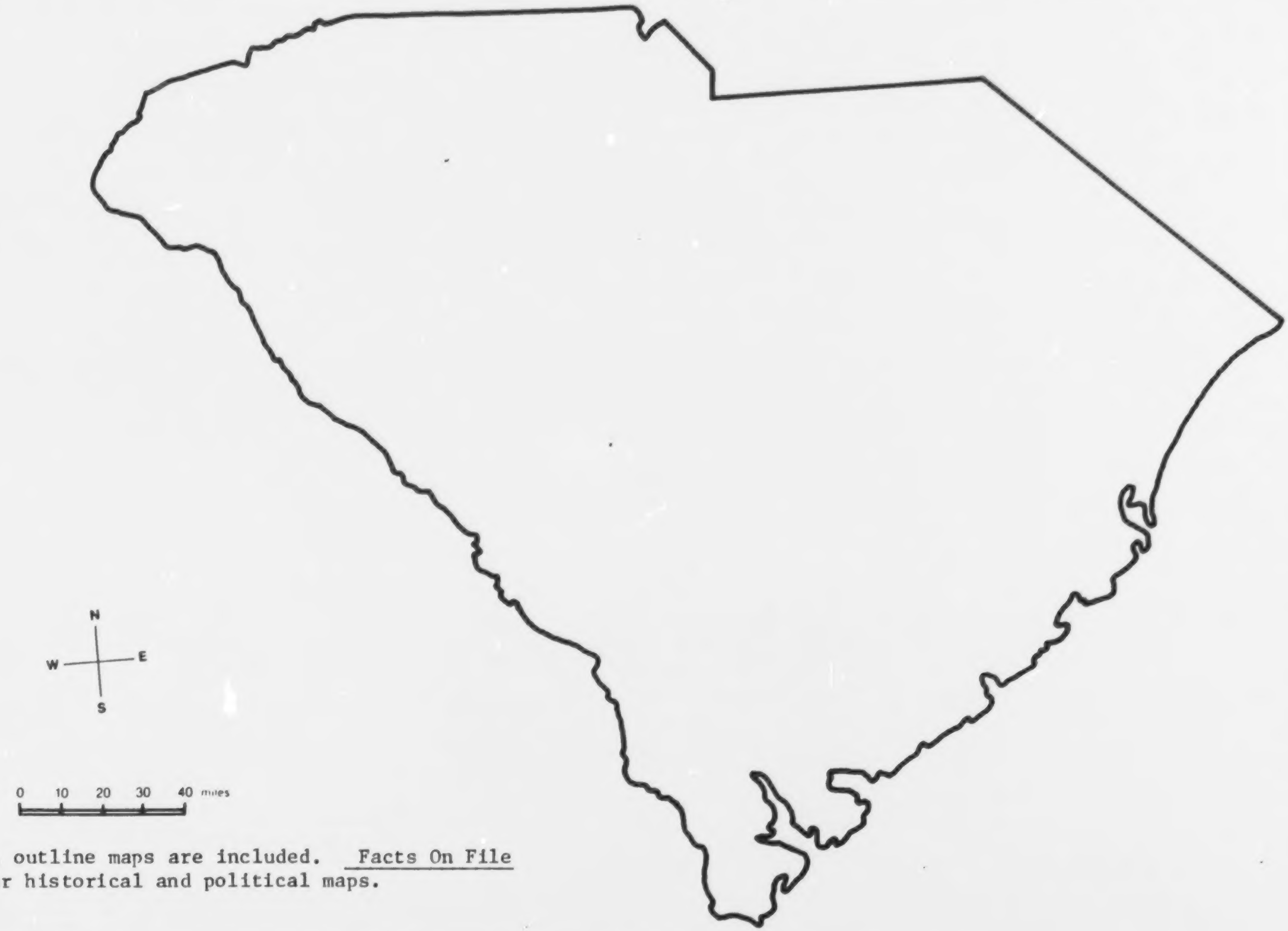

Discover Upcountry Carolina
Olde English District
Old Ninety Six
Capital City & Lake Murray Country
Pee Dee Country
Santee Cooper Country
Grand Strand
Thorough-bred Country
Historic Charleston
Lowcountry & Resort Islands

HINT:

1. Santee Cooper Country
2. Old Ninety Six
3. Pee Dee Country
4. Grand Strand
5. Upcountry Carolina
6. Olde English District
7. Historic Charleston
8. Lowcountry and Resort Islands
9. Thoroughbred Country
10. Capital City and Lake Murray Country

Carolyn Landrum
Director of Children's Services
SPARTANBURG COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

South Carolina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Several outline maps are included. Facts On File has other historical and political maps.

South Carolina

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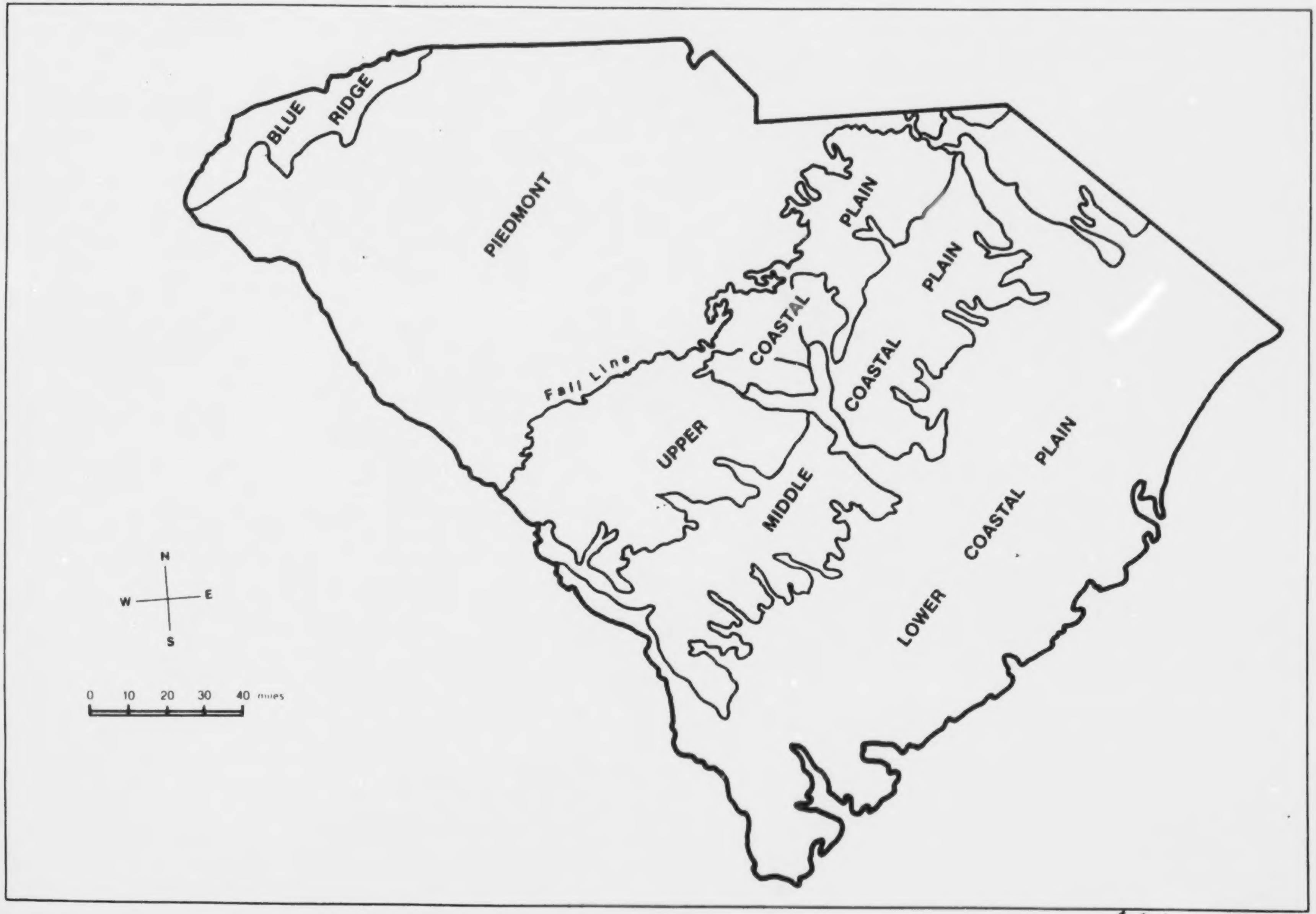
Topographic Areas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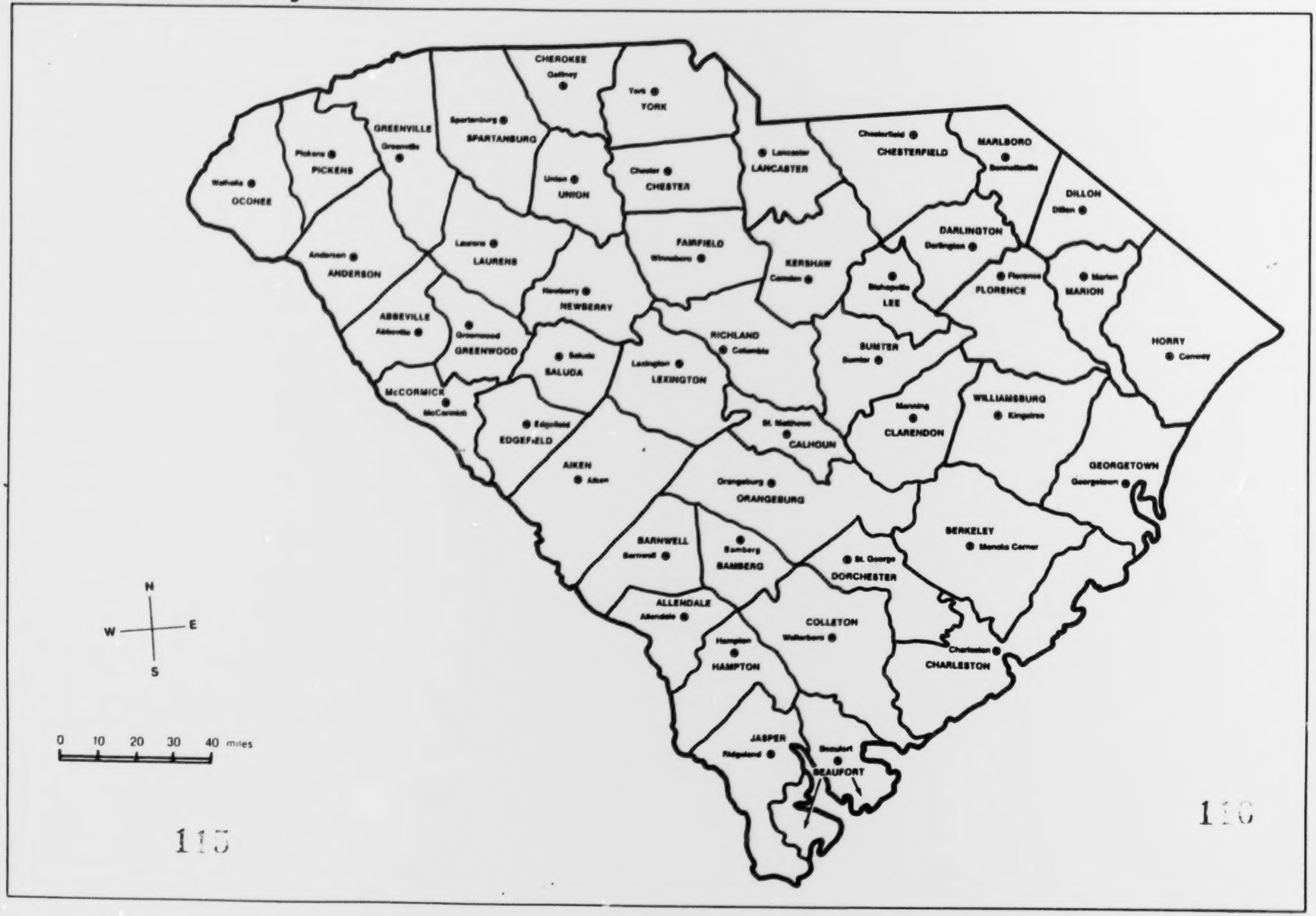
Counties and County Seats


CHEROKEE
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YORK
Spartanburg
SPARTANBURG
GREENVILLE
Greenville
Pickens
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Lancaster
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Chesterfield
CHESTERFIELD
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Bennettsville
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Camden
Bishopville
LEE
Florence
FLORENCE
Marion
MARION
Newberry
NEWBERRY
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Abbeville
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GREENWOOD
Saluda
SALUDA
Lexington
LEXINGTON
RICHLAND
Columbia
SUMTER
Sumter
HORRY
Conway
McCORMICK
McCormick
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St. Matthews
CALHOUN
Manning
CLARENDON
WILLIAMSBURG
Kingstree
GEORGETOWN
Georgetown
Orangeburg
ORANGEBURG
BERKELEY
Moncks Corner
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Barnwell
Bamberg
BAMBERG
St. George
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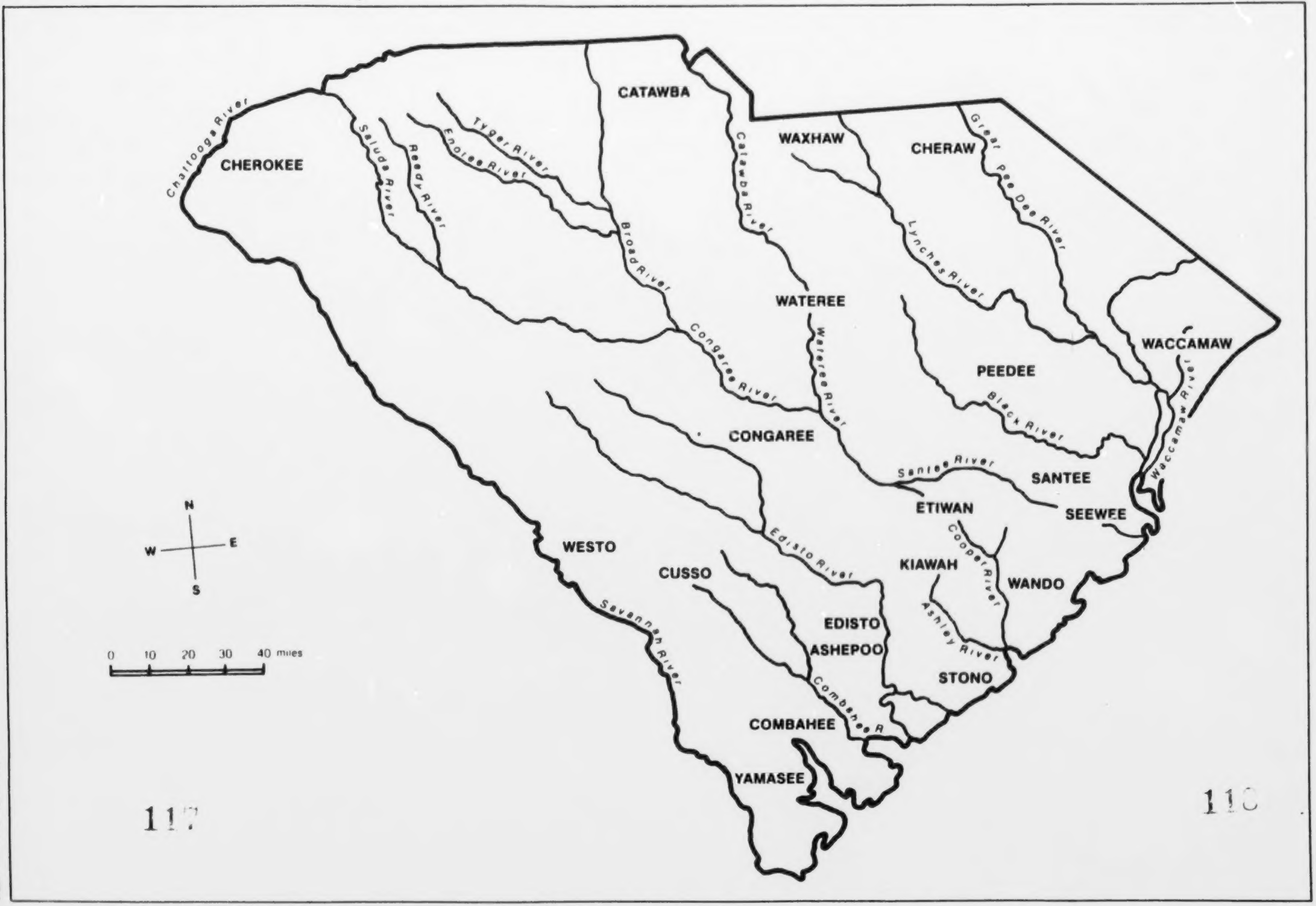
Indian Tribes before European Settlement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EDISTO
ASHEPOO
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YAMASEE
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Tyger River
Broad River
Catawba River
Lynches River
Great Pee Dee River
Congaree River
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Cooper River
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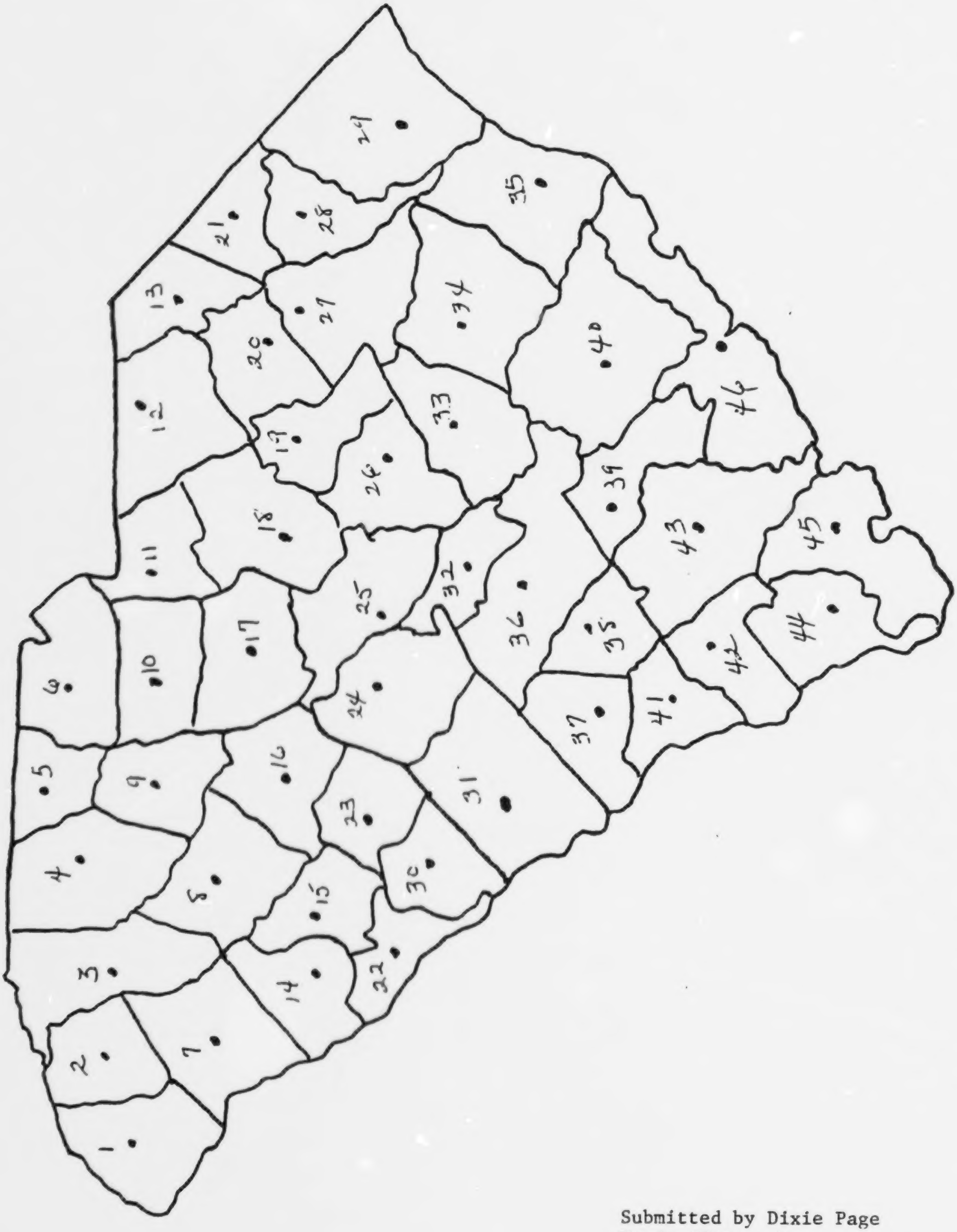
NAME THE COUNTIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA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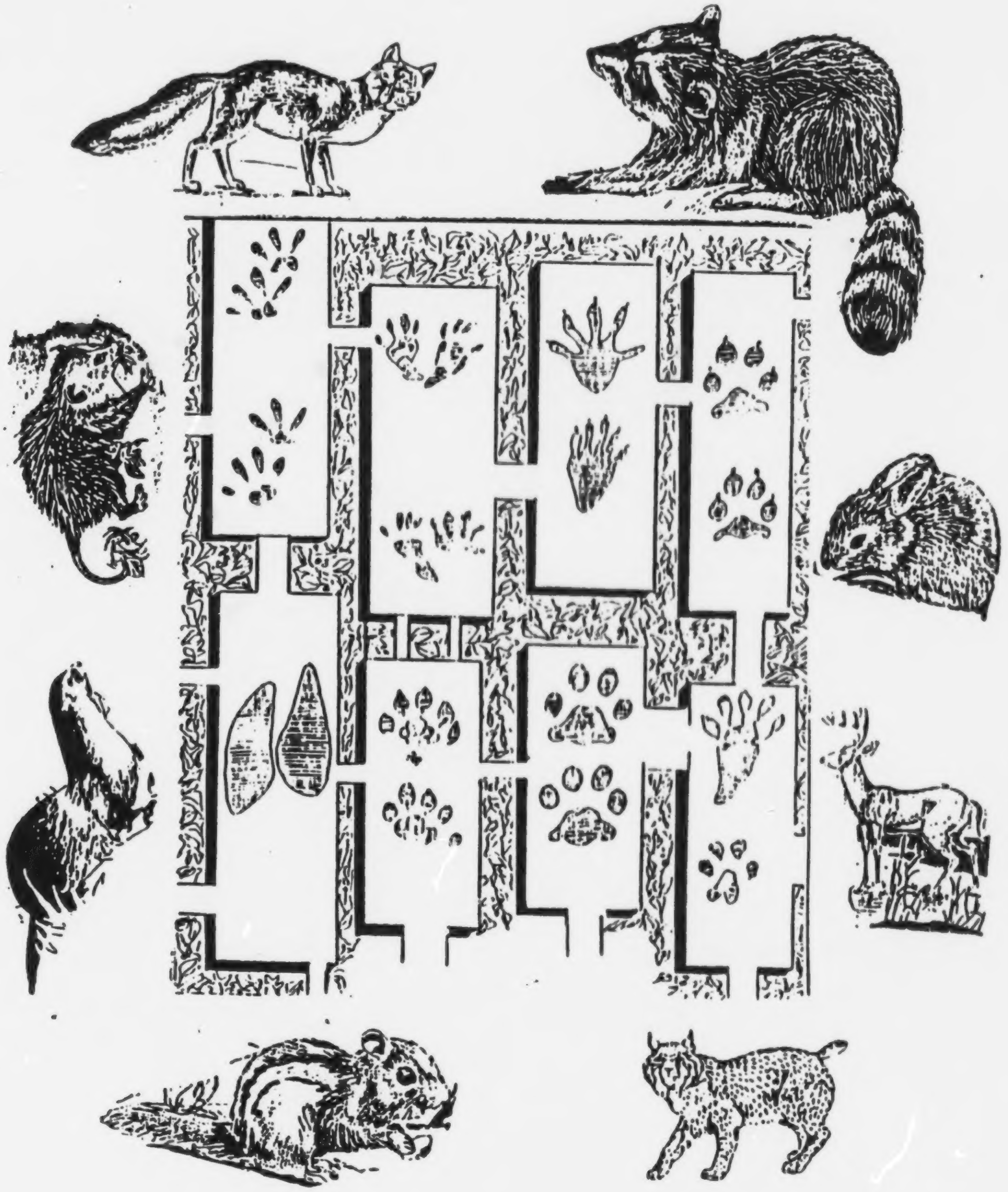
Submitted by Dixie Page
Woodruff Branch
Spartanburg County Public Library

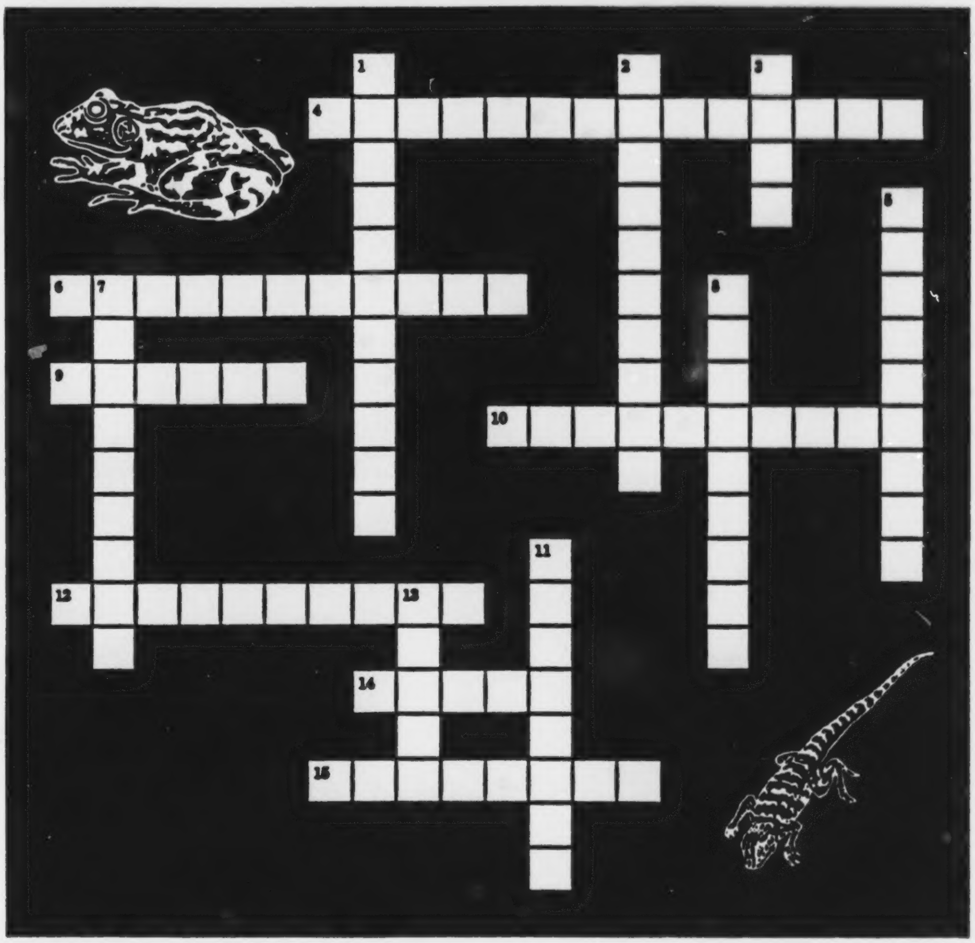
South Carolina Wild Animals

How well do you know them?

Match the tracks with the animal.



CROSSWORD



ACROSS

(4) Land dwelling herbivore, no teeth and fused ribs, flat front legs for digging burrows.

(6) Pits in front of eyes sensitive to 1/1000 degree change in temperature, "rattling" button-shaped horny segments on tail.

(9) Basking aquatic reptile, body streamlined with flattened shell and webbed feet for swimming, slides into water when in danger.

(10) Terrestrial or aquatic amphibian with elongated body and fish-like swimming tail, jacobson's organ in mouth for smelling.

(12) "Highland moccasin" with copper colored head, elliptical pupils and modified teeth or fangs to inject poison.

(14) Red, yellow, and black bands around body advertise this highly venomous but secretive reptile.

(15) Arboreal amphibian, toe ends have sticky suction cup discs that aid in clinging to branches.

DOWN

(1) Semi-aquatic venomous "moccasin", vibrates tail when excited and holds white interior mouth wide open.

(2) 300-400 lb. marine species with modified front limbs (flippers) and rear limbs as rudders, sheds tears to wash sand from eyes.

(3) Warty usually dry skin prevents loss of water and used as secondary breathing organ, poison glands discourage predators.

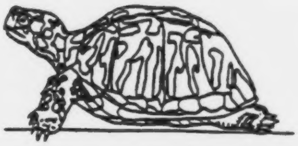
(5) Largely terrestrial omnivore, red-eyed males have dark shells for heat absorption and horny beak for crushing food.

(7) Carnivorous reptile with eyes, nose, ears on top of head, long powerful tail for swimming with webbed feet.

(8) Largest local "skink", locally called poisonous "scorpion", red-headed males during mating season.

(11) Tympanic membrane on side of head for hearing, whiplash tongue for eating and powerful legs for jumping.

(13) Arboreal lizard, only local species that can undergo color changes depending on humidity and light.



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CROSSWORD

ACROSS

(4) "Night shift" bird of prey, silent flyer who can rotate head 270 degrees and coughs up pellets of undigested bones and skin.

(6) 700 wingbeats per second makes humming noise, indigestible part of insect food ejected in minute balls similar to owl pellets.

(8) Diurnal "primitive hawk", elongated tail feathers and lightweight body enable to stay aloft most of day, drinks in flight by skimming along surface of water.

(9) "Sanitation worker" who feeds mostly on dead animals found by sight and by scent, "bald head" prevents infection when eating.

(10) Aquatic coastal fish-eater, plunges from 50ft. heights to catch fish, feeds young regurgitated food from "pouch".

(12) Migratory wading bird, "great dancer" during mating season with loud trumpeting call heard up to 2 miles.

[illegible]4) Locally named "flinthead" because of grey-black featherless head, one of state's largest "voiceless" wading birds, over 3 1/2 feet tall with 5 foot wingspan.

(15) Largest state raptor, this "fish eagle" can build reusable nest weighing up to 4000lbs.!

DOWN

(1) Migratory woodland red breasted thrush, mud that "cements" or provides rigidity for nest often collected from earthworm castings.

(2) Largest state wren with white stripe over eye, perching bird with 3 toes forward and one back, state bird.

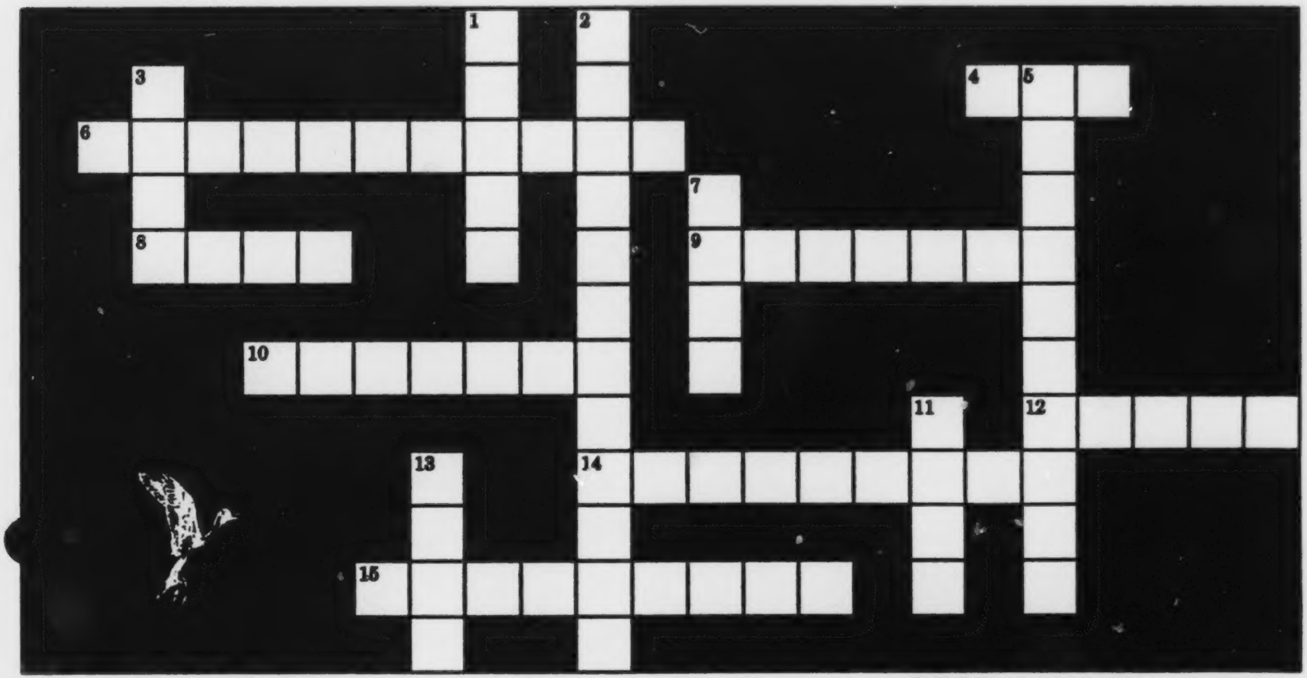
(3) Web-footed aquatic bird, oil or preen gland for waterproofing feathers, lines nest with down plucked from female's body.

(5) Chisel-like beak for wood digging, most have extensible tongue tipped with sharp barbs to snare insects.

(7) "Sacred" bird for ancient Egyptians, uses long thin down-curved bill for probing in shallow water for crustaceans.

(11) Feeds young on "milk" secretion chemically similar to rabbits milk, a symbol of peace.

(13) "Ugly duckling" when young, matures into a large graceful water bird who "runs" across surface of water to take off.



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S.C. MAMMALS CROSSWORD

ACROSS

(2) Only native short-tailed cat to Mid-Atlantic region, excellent sight and hearing aids in stalking prey.

(4) Only state marsupial with long prehensile tail for grasping, pouch for offspring, can "play dead" as means of self-defense.

(7) Largest "ground squirrel" in region, herbivore who is heaviest in fall before hibernation in ground burrows.

(10) Largest North American rodent with webbed feet, large horizontal tail for swimming, semi-aquatic living along streams, rivers, small lakes.

(11) Largest state omnivore weighing 300-400lbs., non-retractable claws for climbing, tearing, digging.

(12) Most have poor vision, use hugh ears and nose flaps for navigation in the dark, only flying mammal.

(13) Cud chewing herbivore with hooved feet and long legs for running, can turn ears from side to side.

DOWN

(1) Omnivore, good sense of touch with forepaws well adapted for food gathering and handling food items, black bandit style mask across eyes.

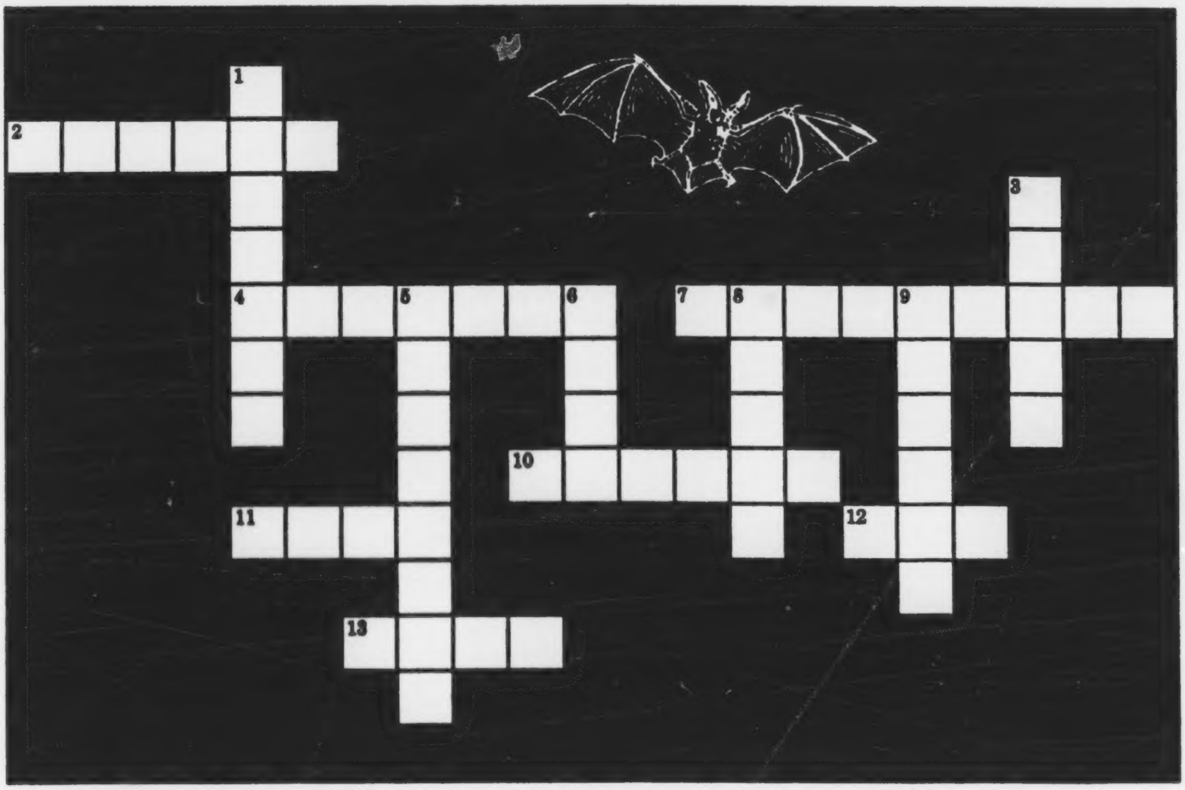
(3) Scent glands at base of tail shoot foul odor musk up to 6 feet, body colors advertise warning to intruders.

(5) Arboreal rodent, strong legs and long toes and claws for climbing, binocular vision for running and leaping among limbs.

(6) Reduced eyes, no external ears, spends most of time underground where enlarged front feet and cylinder body aid forward or backward movement in tunnels.

(8) Playful aquatic mammal, water resistant fur, webbed feet and long slender body streamlined for swimming.

(9) "Endangered" carnivore, 150-200lb. "mountain lion" whose primary prey is white-tailed deer.



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BIRDS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of birds found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following birds in the puzzle:

Anhinga
Blackbird
Blue Jay
Bobwhite
Chickadee
Cowbird
Falcon
Goldfinch
Grebe
Grosbeak
Kestrel
Loon
Meadowlark
Oriole
Osprey
Oystercatcher
Phoebe
Purple Martin
Rail
Sandpiper
Skimmer
Sparrow
Swift
Vireo
Warbler
Wood Thrush

N A B X M E A D O W L A R K E B E O H P
I Y S B M T P I Y O O O U E M R W A G E
T E S C A L F U S M O C E A I T A B T C
R R K B A B S D T P N D G L T F B I A O
A P I C O H L T E O A S D E A I H Z L W
M S M F S O E A R K U R R S V W I N O B
E O M L O B P A C G I E R S B S N F O I
L E E O E S R I A K H R U O E R G S H R
P O R R K R H E T T B A B O W E G L S D
R T G I I C T I C Y O I G I Z O R R U B
U R E O O V L S H M B B R E L P O E R L
P N R L N L F C E R L O L D A L S L H U
I O R E Q O U L R K I L F R P Y B B T E
T C H H S C R G R A S I N G M B E A D J
A T S S T A G N I H N A N O C L A F O A
F U T W A R D T E C O Y B A B H K O O Y
W A R B L E R H H H C A R B T C N P W E
A N I Y X G R E P I P D N A S U A P E L

FISH OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of fish found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following fish in the puzzle:

Shortnose Sturgeon
Atlantic Needlefish
Rainbow Trout
Brook Trout
Brown Trout
Striped Bass
Rock Bass
Longnose Gar
American Eel
Stoneroller
Striped Mullet
Coastal Shiner
Pugnose Minnow
White Catfish
Pirate Perch
White Perch
Bluegill
Dollar Sunfish
Pumpkinseed
Black Crappie
Swamp Darter

L	L	I	G	E	U	L	B	S	T	O	N	E	R	O	L	L	E	R	P
R	V	S	E	M	I	S	W	H	I	T	E	P	E	R	C	H	S	G	U
H	E	E	G	A	R	P	T	O	M	A	C	A	A	I	R	E	W	N	M
S	R	J	B	L	L	A	D	R	R	A	E	G	L	T	O	B	A	A	P
I	L	O	C	E	M	O	I	T	I	B	S	D	E	A	C	B	M	M	K
F	O	K	F	E	P	H	P	N	R	P	O	R	S	V	I	T	P	O	I
E	U	G	N	N	I	P	D	O	B	I	E	N	S	I	E	N	D	O	N
L	E	L	P	A	R	R	O	S	S	O	R	D	O	E	R	G	A	E	S
D	O	D	U	C	A	K	L	E	T	N	W	M	B	G	E	D	R	I	E
E	T	I	G	I	T	M	L	S	R	O	H	T	I	A	Z	A	T	P	E
E	U	E	N	R	E	L	A	T	I	B	I	A	R	L	S	P	E	P	D
N	O	R	O	E	P	F	R	U	P	L	T	L	E	O	L	S	R	A	L
C	R	U	S	M	E	U	S	R	E	I	E	I	R	N	U	D	B	R	C
I	T	B	E	A	R	R	U	G	D	S	C	N	G	G	B	T	A	C	S
T	N	S	M	T	C	O	N	E	M	G	A	E	E	N	L	U	S	K	U
N	W	T	I	A	H	D	F	O	U	O	T	B	A	O	H	R	Q	C	M
A	O	R	N	O	L	T	I	N	L	C	F	R	B	S	G	N	P	A	E
L	R	I	N	X	G	E	S	O	L	R	I	R	I	E	U	A	P	L	L
T	B	A	O	O	R	R	H	O	E	Z	S	L	N	G	A	L	O	B	S
A	L	L	W	P	R	U	T	E	T	N	H	S	S	A	B	K	C	O	R
C	O	A	S	T	A	L	S	H	I	N	E	R	O	R	P	A	Z	B	U

AMPHIBIANS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of amphibians found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following amphibians in the puzzle:

- Oak Toad
- Southern Toad
- Green Frog
- Southern Leopard Frog
- Pig Frog
- Bullfrog
- River Frog
- Carpenter Frog
- Gray Treefrog
- Green Treefrog
- Barking Treefrog
- Squirrel Treefrog
- Lesser Siren
- Dwarf Mudpuppy
- Eastern Newt
- Two-toed Amphiuma
- Tiger Salamander
- Spotted Salamander
- Marbled Salamander
- Red Salamander

S	R	P	G	R	E	E	N	T	R	E	E	F	R	O	G	M	S	G	F
O	Q	A	C	O	C	B	D	W	O	P	O	G	O	R	F	L	L	U	B
U	E	M	A	A	R	F	G	O	R	F	G	I	P	M	G	N	R	A	O
T	R	A	R	R	I	F	D	T	A	F	K	P	O	S	O	X	B	J	S
H	E	R	P	E	M	O	E	O	O	N	S	U	E	A	R	B	Z	M	P
E	D	B	E	D	O	H	P	E	A	U	O	R	S	V	F	I	M	O	R
R	N	L	N	S	G	P	A	D	R	K	E	H	S	T	E	N	F	O	E
N	A	E	T	A	O	P	E	A	I	T	T	M	O	E	E	D	S	N	D
L	M	D	E	L	R	U	E	M	G	N	L	O	O	G	R	W	L	E	N
E	A	S	R	A	F	N	T	P	R	O	M	E	A	U	T	A	R	R	A
O	L	A	F	M	E	L	E	H	E	B	B	A	R	D	G	R	E	I	M
P	A	L	R	A	E	F	C	I	E	L	O	L	E	R	N	F	L	S	A
A	S	A	O	N	R	U	L	U	N	R	I	I	R	P	I	M	B	R	L
R	D	M	G	D	T	R	O	M	F	S	N	N	G	M	K	U	A	E	A
D	E	A	S	E	Y	O	E	A	R	G	T	T	E	A	R	D	Q	S	S
F	T	N	W	R	A	D	T	E	O	O	Y	B	O	B	A	P	O	S	R
R	T	D	N	O	R	P	H	I	G	C	A	R	B	A	B	U	P	E	E
O	O	E	Y	X	G	B	L	O	D	R	G	R	I	E	D	P	P	L	G
G	P	R	I	V	E	R	F	R	O	G	I	L	N	T	A	P	O	N	I
R	S	L	A	P	T	W	E	N	N	R	E	T	S	A	E	Y	I	H	T

REPTILES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of reptiles found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following reptiles in the puzzle:

- Worm Snake
- Black Racer
- Corn Snake
- Rat Snake
- Mud Snake
- Rainbow Snake
- Eastern Hognose Snake
- Scarlet Kingsnake
- Eastern Coachwhip
- Brown Water Snake
- Snapping Turtle
- River Cooter
- Painted Turtle
- Yellowbelly Slider
- Spotted Turtle
- Texas Horned Lizard
- Five-lined Skink
- Ground Skink
- Eastern Glass Lizard
- Carolina Anole

Z	R	B	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	C	O	A	C	H	W	H	I	P	E
R	I	D	F	M	T	P	A	R	O	P	O	U	C	H	L	W	A	G	A
R	V	R	I	A	L	F	S	S	E	A	C	A	A	I	R	E	B	N	S
E	E	A	V	A	L	C	T	P	R	C	F	G	L	T	O	B	E	A	T
D	R	Z	E	O	M	A	E	O	C	N	A	D	E	A	C	K	Z	M	E
I	C	I	L	E	O	R	R	T	S	U	O	R	S	V	A	I	M	O	R
L	O	L	I	L	K	O	N	T	G	I	E	H	K	N	E	N	E	E	N
S	O	D	N	T	N	L	H	E	I	M	R	U	S	C	R	K	S	L	G
Y	T	E	E	R	I	I	O	D	T	N	U	G	O	G	A	D	L	T	L
L	E	N	D	U	K	N	G	T	Y	O	N	D	I	N	Z	L	R	R	A
L	R	R	S	T	S	A	N	U	M	I	B	A	S	X	F	P	B	U	S
E	N	O	K	G	D	A	O	R	K	C	O	W	E	N	L	I	L	T	S
B	O	H	I	N	N	N	S	T	Q	I	O	I	R	P	A	D	B	D	L
W	C	S	N	I	U	O	E	L	A	B	I	R	G	M	B	K	A	E	I
O	T	A	K	P	O	L	S	E	N	G	T	E	N	A	L	U	E	T	Z
L	C	X	W	P	R	E	N	I	L	O	Y	B	A	S	H	R	O	N	A
L	R	E	N	A	G	R	A	T	S	N	A	K	E	T	N	N	P	I	R
E	N	T	C	N	C	R	K	O	D	R	G	R	I	E	U	A	P	A	D
Y	A	S	Z	S	R	R	E	K	A	N	S	M	R	O	W	L	K	P	S
B	R	O	W	N	W	A	T	E	R	S	N	A	K	E	K	S	I	E	W

SOUTH CAROLINA HABITAT

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of animal habitats found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following habitats in the puzzle:

Marsh
Pond
Ocean
Lake
Stream
Swamp
Bog
Mountain
Wetland
Estuary
Pasture
Forest
Backyard
Sandhill
Bay
Park
Sea Island
Cave
Floodplain
Zoo
Meadow

S A B X T F E R E D F O X S D O M S G E
W N A E C O O Z Q F O R E S T O M S G P
E V S E M S P I D L P O P O N D W M G A
T E F G A W F U G O B C M A R R A B N S
L R J N I A T N U O M E G A I E B E A T
A U O C O M O T I D N S Y E R C K Z M U
N U R R S P H P E P U K R T V S I A O R
D U G N O T P A B L C E S S T E H F L E
B F L L L I H D N A S A U O S A G S R H
N O W E K U I E B I Y A V T G I D T G U
T P O L M B M I A N P M U E Z S A R D L
R R D L O O L E W M B A A E X L P E C E
P N A L N L F C A R R O R E A A I L T L
I O E E Q O U L O Y I L I K P N D B N C
T C M N S C R O R A S I N C M D I A N S
A T S S T G O E I N G T E E A L U S E U

MAMMALS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Word Search

Within this puzzle are hidden the names of mammals found in our state. They are written backwards, forwards, up, down, and diagonally. Find the following mammals in the puzzle:

Least Shrew
Red Bat
Eastern Cottontail
Eastern Chipmunk
Southern Flying Squirrel
Oldfield Mouse
Woodland Vole
Muskrat
Norway Rat
Red Fox
Gray Fox
Long-tailed Weasel
Mink
Wild Pig
Black Bear
Eastern Cougar
Striped Skunk
White-tailed Deer
River Otter
Virginia Opossum

S	A	B	X	T	F	E	R	E	D	F	O	X	S	D	O	M	S	G	E
O	V	S	M	U	S	K	R	A	T	P	O	U	C	H	L	W	A	G	F
U	E	E	G	A	L	F	U	S	T	R	I	P	E	D	S	K	U	N	K
T	R	J	B	A	L	S	D	T	A	A	E	G	L	I	O	B	F	A	K
H	L	O	C	L	E	S	A	E	W	D	E	L	I	A	T	G	N	O	L
E	O	K	F	S	O	H	B	R	S	U	O	R	S	A	I	I	M	O	K
R	U	G	N	O	T	K	A	N	G	I	E	H	R	E	D	B	A	T	N
N	R	L	J	E	C	R	E	C	X	H	R	Y	O	E	W	E	R	R	U
F	A	D	E	A	U	I	E	O	T	N	A	M	O	E	S	D	I	G	M
L	G	T	L	M	B	M	F	T	Y	W	M	G	R	U	Z	A	V	D	P
Y	U	B	L	O	O	Y	E	T	R	B	B	H	O	X	P	P	E	G	I
I	O	R	L	N	A	F	C	O	R	L	S	M	E	A	L	I	R	T	H
N	C	R	F	R	Z	U	N	N	Q	T	D	I	I	P	Y	D	O	N	C
G	N	H	G	L	Z	R	O	T	S	L	I	N	G	N	B	I	T	N	N
S	R	S	I	A	G	O	E	A	E	G	T	E	E	A	K	U	T	E	R
Q	E	T	P	O	R	D	E	I	L	G	Y	B	A	B	R	R	E	E	E
U	T	R	D	P	L	L	F	L	N	C	A	R	B	T	G	N	R	T	T
I	S	I	L	R	G	D	L	O	D	R	G	R	I	E	U	A	P	E	S
R	A	A	I	N	L	R	Y	O	A	Z	I	L	N	I	A	L	O	N	A
R	E	L	W	O	O	D	L	A	N	D	V	O	L	E	K	S	L	H	E
E	S	R	P	S	V	I	R	G	I	N	I	A	O	P	O	S	S	U	M
L	A	C	M	C	R	E	E	D	D	E	L	I	A	T	E	T	I	H	W

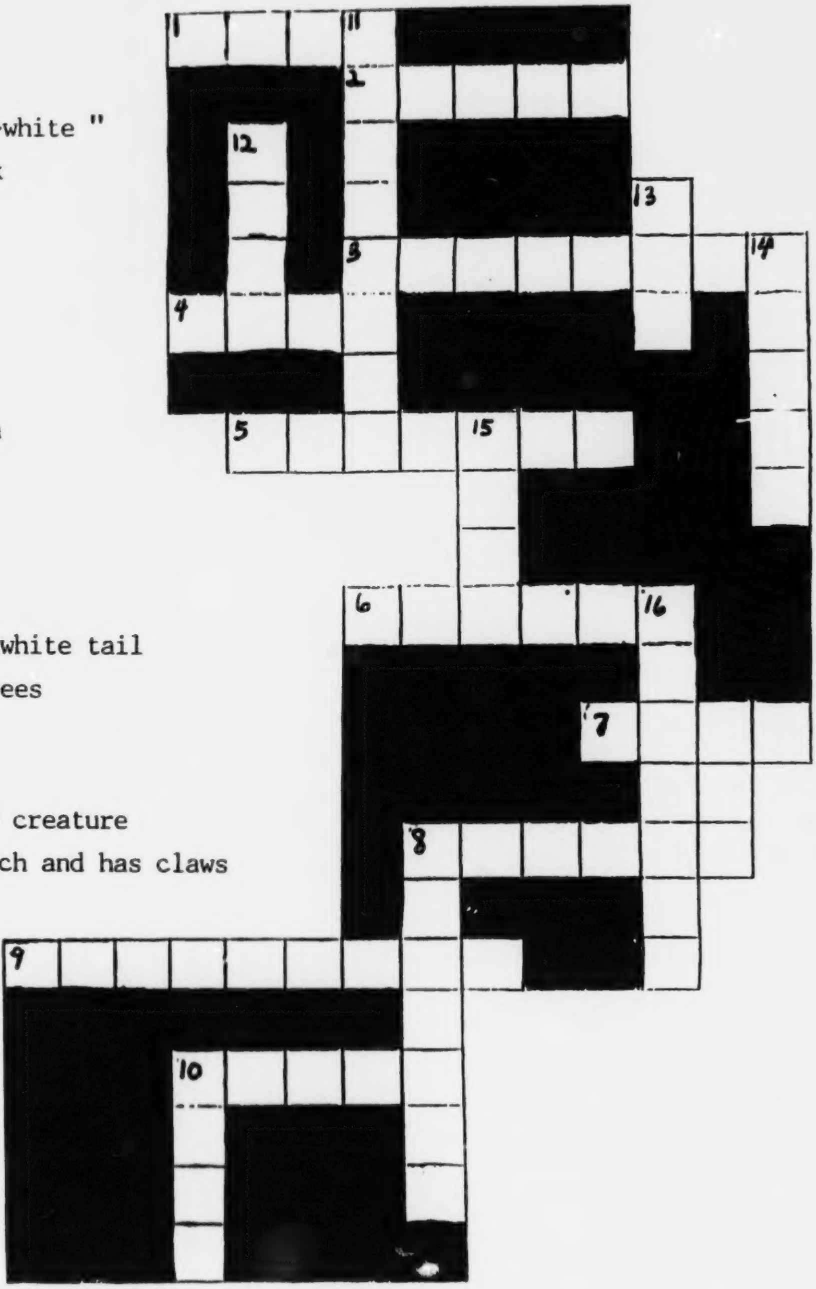
Animals of South Carolina

ACROSS

1. A kind of fish
2. Some say this bird says " bob-white "
3. This furry animal wears a mask
4. A big brown animal
5. This cat is wild
6. A hopping animal
7. The S.C. state bird
8. A slippery shellfish we eat
9. A swamp animal with many teeth
10. These birds swim

Down

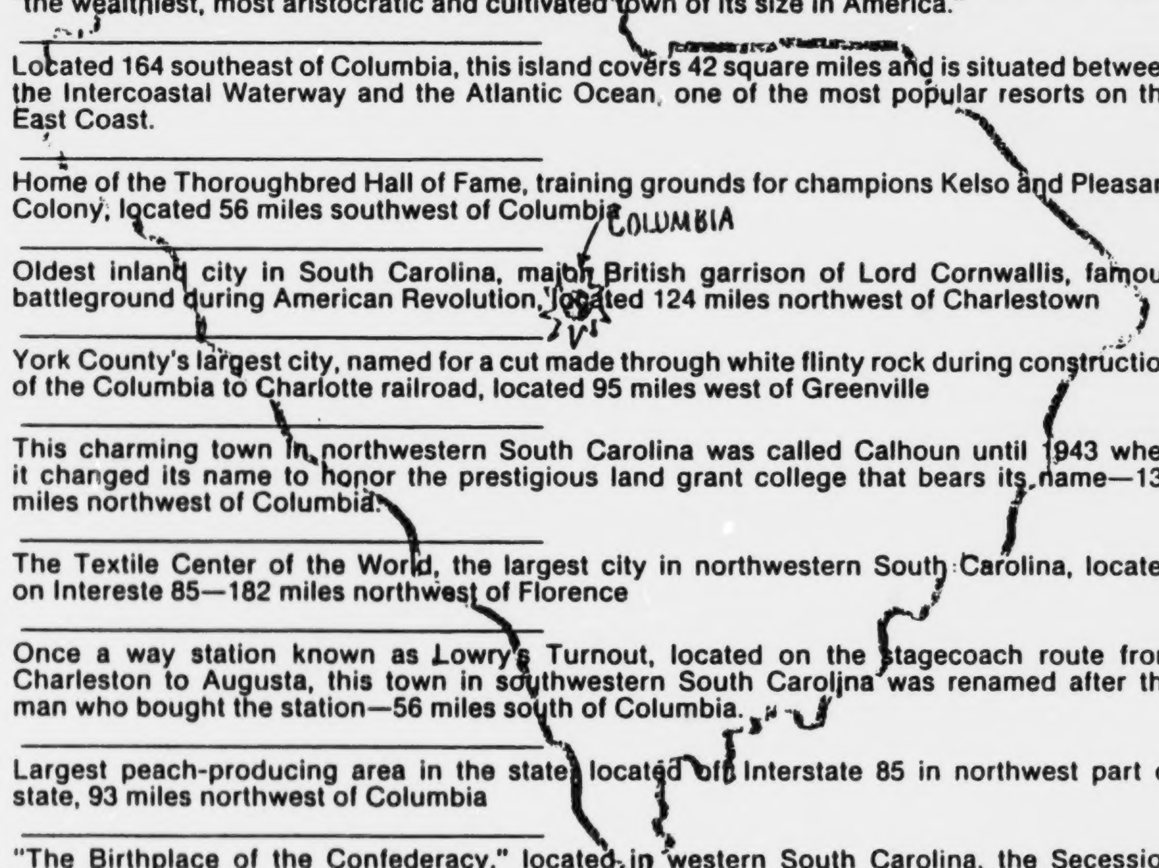
8. This animal may play dead
10. A fast running animal with a white tail
11. A gray animal who lives in trees
12. A quiet peaceful bird
13. A sly animal
14. We like to eat this small sea creature
15. This animal crawls on the beach and has claws
16. A big wild bird



SOUTH CAROLINA CITY SLEUTH

Find out the South Carolina city that answers each of the clues below. Then locate each of the mystery cities on your outline map.

1. This South Carolina city, hosts the "Southern 500" every year on Labor Day weekend, located 78 miles northeast of the capital.
____
2. This "Gateway to the Low Country" is only 41 miles southeast of Columbia and has a fruit contained in its name.
____
3. The sun and fun capital of the Grand Strand, located 143 miles east-by-southeast of Columbia, has less than 30,000 in population with over 300,000 people there in the summer months.
____
4. This beautiful old port city is the oldest city in South Carolina, located 112 miles southeast of Columbia.
____
5. Spanish explorers discovered this area 100 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. In the 19th century this city, located 134 miles southeast of Columbia, was called "the wealthiest, most aristocratic and cultivated town of its size in America."
____
6. Located 164 southeast of Columbia, this island covers 42 square miles and is situated between the Intercoastal Waterway and the Atlantic Ocean, one of the most popular resorts on the East Coast.
____
7. Home of the Thoroughbred Hall of Fame, training grounds for champions Kelso and Pleasant Colony, located 56 miles southwest of Columbia
____
8. Oldest inland city in South Carolina, major British garrison of Lord Cornwallis, famous battleground during American Revolution, located 124 miles northwest of Charlestown
____
9. York County's largest city, named for a cut made through white flinty rock during construction of the Columbia to Charlotte railroad, located 95 miles west of Greenville
____
10. This charming town in northwestern South Carolina was called Calhoun until 1943 when it changed its name to honor the prestigious land grant college that bears its name—133 miles northwest of Columbia.
____
11. The Textile Center of the World, the largest city in northwestern South Carolina, located on Intereste 85—182 miles northwest of Florence
____
12. Once a way station known as Lowry's Turnout, located on the stagecoach route from Charleston to Augusta, this town in southwestern South Carolina was renamed after the man who bought the station—56 miles south of Columbia.
____
13. Largest peach-producing area in the state, located off Interstate 85 in northwest part of state, 93 miles northwest of Columbia
____
14. "The Birthplace of the Confederacy," located in western South Carolina, the Secession Document was first presented here—189 miles northwest of Columbia, birthpiace of John Calhoun.
____



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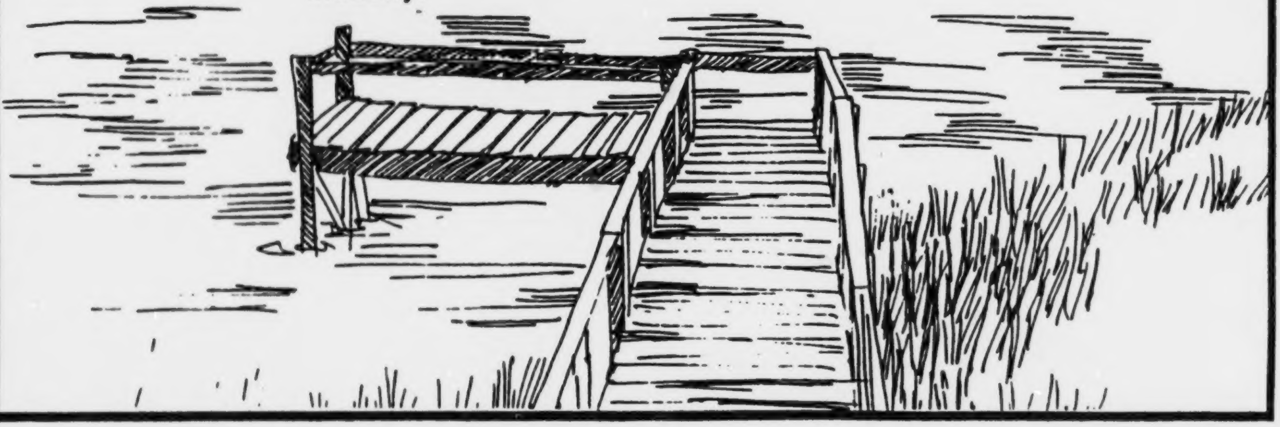
SOUTH CAROLINA SCRAMBLE

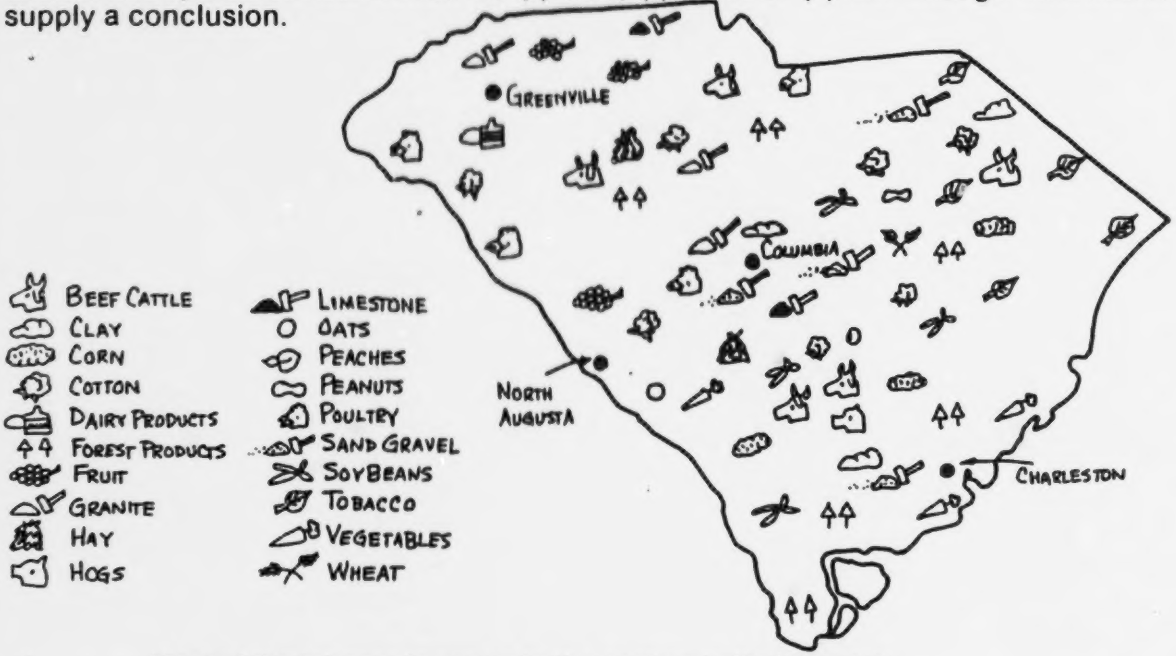
Read each clue below and jot down the correct answer in the space provided, or unscramble the letters to satisfy the clues.

1. ____________ ORASCELHTN—The oldest city in South Carolina
2. ____________ OTOCNT—The crop that "wore out" the soil
3. ____________ ORFT ETSUMR—The Civil War began here
4. ____________ PINSA—The country from which the first explorers in South Carolina came
5. ____________ OUMCLBIA—The largest city in South Carolina
6. ____________ RNADEW NCOJKAS—The President of the United States born in South Carolina
7. ____________ EHCPA—South Carolina ranks second in the production of this fruit.
8. ____________ ITHLON DAHE ILNSAD—One of South Carolina's favorite vacation areas
9. ____________ OFRT RLOMUTEI—The first American victory in the Revolution
10. ____________ ELBU GDRIE—Mountains in northwestern area of South Carolina
11. ____________ SASSARAFS IANOMUTN—Highest point in South Carolina
12. ____________ OHJN ACLUOHN—He was Vice President, Secretary of War, a U.S. senator, and a native South Carolinian
13. ____________ IDEPNOMT—It geographically covers much of the northern part of South Carolina.
14. ____________ BATOOCC—Still one of South Carolina's leading crops
15. ____________ AABLECRBKD—One of history's most notorious pirates hanged on Charleston's Execution Dock
16. ____________ ONSAEBYS—One of the state's leading cash crops
17. ____________ RTMYLE HAEBC—South Carolina's largest resort area
18. ____________ LTTBAE TA SOCWEPN—One of the turning points in the Revolutionary War
19. ____________ RNSICFA AMIRNO—One of South Carolina's two national forests
20. ____________ XTTESLIE—South Carolina ranks only behind North Carolina in this industry.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMY

Below is a map showing where the state's leading farm, mineral and forest products are produced. On the basis of the information provided on this map and nothing else, answer the questions that follow as (t) true, (f) false or (-) not enough information to supply a conclusion.


GREENVILLE
COLUMBIA
NORTH AUGUSTA
CHARLESTON
BEEF CATTLE
CLAY
CORN
COTTON
DAIRY PRODUCTS
FOREST PRODUCTS
FRUIT
GRANITE
HAY
HOGS
LIMESTONE
OATS
PEACHES
PEANUTS
POULTRY
SAND GRAVEL
SOYBEANS
TOBACCO
VEGETABLES
WHEAT

1. _____ Most of the tobacco is grown in the eastern half of the state.
2. _____ The beef cattle industry is more important to South Carolina than dairy cattle.
3. _____ Most of the forest products are found in the northwest.
4. _____ Granite is a bigger industry than cotton in South Carolina.
5. _____ Vegetables and truck farming is an important industry in southeastern South Carolina.
6. _____ Limestone is a bigger industry than tourism.
7. _____ Of the economy factors included on the map, corn would appear to be the most important industry in South Carolina.
8. _____ Dollars to the economy from manufacturing and tourism are not included in this map.
9. _____ Limestone is important to the area around Charleston.
10. _____ The Atlantic coastal area seems well suited to the growth of cotton.
11. _____ Dairy products are found near the Greenville area.
12. _____ More people are employed in manufacturing than any other industry.
13. _____ Cotton is not as important to South Carolina as tobacco.
14. _____ Forest products are produced in several parts of the state.
15. _____ South Carolina is a leading state in the peach industry.
16. _____ Grain farming is important to central South Carolina.
17. _____ The products on this map do not include all products of South Carolina.
18. _____ The symbols would suggest that tobacco is more important than corn.
19. _____ The wholesale and retail trade is more important than agriculture.
20. _____ Mining is less significant in South Carolina than agriculture.

READ, EXPLORE, AND DISCOVER SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORY WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

In the jumble of letters below, find the State Symbols and Emblems and circle them. Words go across, up, down, diagonally and backwards.

M	O	R	O	Z	L	C	W	H	I	T	E	T	A	I	L	D	E	E	R	U	T	J	T	K	G
U	U	I	L	K	L	M	G	J	A	V	C	D	R	W	A	Z	V	A	M	H	N	S	Q	B	P
J	Q	Q	I	G	D	R	F	B	M	B	U	J	K	M	I	J	G	S	W	O	R	D	B	N	M
L	L	V	V	T	E	U	Y	Y	E	H	N	F	E	C	A	M	O	I	U	H	V	F	R	L	P
B	H	H	A	I	M	Y	T	G	T	Y	H	G	R	D	S	W	I	U	J	N	P	L	P	R	E
O	J	J	S	X	Z	B	N	L	H	T	R	F	V	X	M	P	T	E	J	M	N	B	V	V	A
Y	Q	Y	A	Z	G	A	H	S	Y	P	L	K	L	I	M	T	L	C	D	S	B	X	V	B	C
K	P	E	Y	V	B	N	K	P	S	M	J	H	F	G	B	T	V	C	D	S	M	N	R	N	H
I	L	K	A	B	D	F	T	H	T	N	B	F	S	T	R	I	P	E	D	B	A	S	S	B	N
N	L	R	N	J	K	L	U	O	R	F	G	G	S	U	L	E	P	L	Y	H	J	H	G	R	T
S	G	U	A	L	U	Y	T	G	H	D	S	F	T	P	N	N	M	G	F	J	K	L	T	L	P
P	Q	T	N	M	N	B	L	U	E	G	R	A	N	I	T	E	P	L	Y	H	N	V	C	M	R
A	Z	D	N	H	J	J	A	O	I	I	E	F	M	K	H	Y	T	G	F	R	E	Q	B	V	A
N	P	L	F	G	F	N	G	K	L	S	F	A	L	J	U	Y	T	M	G	H	N	V	T	B	Y
I	G	I	B	F	I	V	C	D	D	X	S	N	B	G	Y	H	T	F	D	S	X	C	Z	C	I
E	L	W	V	L	B	V	C	A	D	S	N	J	M	K	Y	T	R	F	D	C	V	S	W	D	N
L	G	G	O	M	N	B	E	V	E	N	H	Y	T	R	W	S	F	D	X	Z	K	N	X	X	G
J	J	R	V	B	N	H	U	J	P	L	Y	N	M	G	L	K	P	A	L	M	E	T	T	O	M
K	A	V	B	N	R	B	W	M	J	H	G	B	C	D	E	F	P	K	V	C	M	D	Q	S	A
C	B	V	X	E	K	O	V	B	N	W	Q	W	L	P	F	M	T	Y	X	V	Z	D	W	G	N
P	P	L	G	H	L	M	T	G	F	D	N	B	P	L	Q	W	N	H	M	X	S	Q	G	H	T
L	K	G	T	L	M	Y	T	F	G	P	W	R	Q	D	S	C	V	M	K	P	Y	T	W	Q	I
A	O	N	E	K	M	Y	T	F	V	C	X	W	Q	Z	M	K	L	P	Y	H	N	B	F	R	S
L	P	Y	T	R	G	N	V	D	W	Q	P	C	A	R	O	L	I	N	A	W	R	E	N	P	O

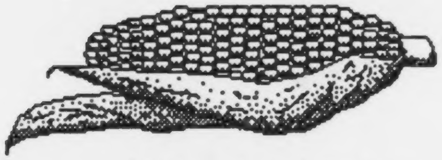
WORDS

Peach
Striped Bass
Carolina
Palmetto
Blue Granite
Boykin Spaniel

Wild Turkey
Oliva Sayana
Shag
Mace
Sword
Milk

Logger Head Sea Turtle
Yellow Jessamine
Praying Mantis
Carolina Wren
White-Tail Deer
Amethyst

Carolyn Landrum
Director of Children's Servicess
Spartanburg County Public Library



Fun with Southern Food!

Fun Food Quiz - See how many your parents can guess, too!

1. Spoonbread is a wet and rich cornbread that has extra butter, eggs, and milk in it. Can you guess how spoonbread got it's name?

2. Hopping John is a meal of black-eyed peas, rice and salt pork that is traditionally served on New Year's Day in the South. Can you guess how it got it's name?

3. According to one old saying, why do people eat Hopping John on New Year's Day?

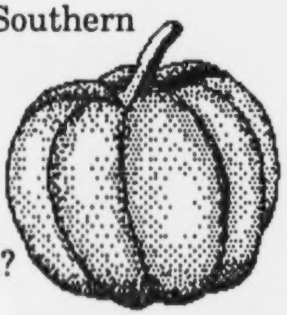
4. What animal is used to make barbecue?

5. How did the goober or peanut come to South Carolina?

6. What are whippoorwills, britches and jackets, cuckold's increase and tiny ladies?

7. Can you guess which 3 of these foods were eaten most during plantation times in South Carolina: carrots, okra, sweet potatoes, cabbage, squash, tomatoes, cowpeas, onions, or turnips?

8. What chain restaurant food has been part of Southern cooking for over 200 years?



9. Can you name a South Carolina festival that could not take place without the pig?

10. Which of these drinks was invented in the South?
1) RC cola 2) Dr. Pepper 3)Maxwell House coffee
4)Buffalo Rock gingerale 5)Pepsi Cola 6) Coca Cola?

READ, EXPLORE, AND DISCOVER FOODS OF SOUTH CAROLINA
WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

In the jumble of letters below, find foods of South Carolina and circle them. Words go across, up, down, diagonally and backwards.

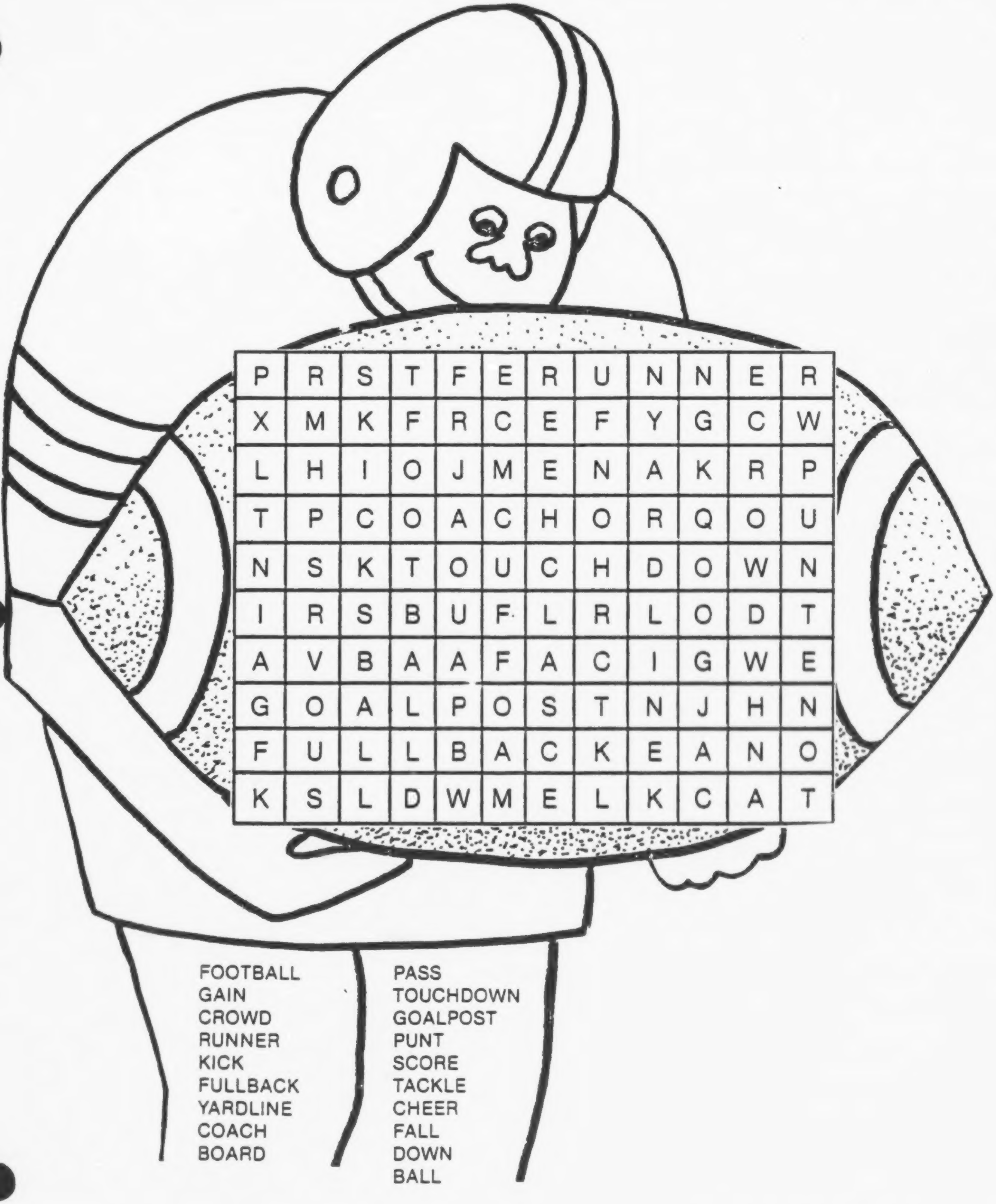
C	P	U	R	P	E	C	A	N	P	I	E	L	K	J	N	F	G	B	V	X	Z	W	D	F	C
A	L	K	F	D	R	W	V	G	H	Y	T	R	N	M	P	K	J	H	F	D	S	Q	D	F	A
T	F	G	D	S	B	V	G	T	Y	H	M	N	P	L	U	K	L	L	L	P	T	G	Y	N	R
F	D	S	N	H	B	N	S	M	O	T	H	E	R	E	D	C	H	I	C	K	E	N	P	L	O
I	D	M	H	E	G	F	D	S	R	W	Q	N	B	V	Z	S	N	M	K	L	T	Y	R	Q	L
S	M	A	D	C	G	H	K	T	R	F	S	B	V	M	I	J	K	M	R	D	Q	S	R	T	I
H	B	Y	F	R	H	G	T	Y	P	M	D	R	Q	F	H	Y	T	R	E	N	B	Z	X	Q	N
S	P	D	F	A	V	C	X	Q	N	M	M	P	T	P	L	C	H	I	T	L	I	N	S	R	A
T	B	E	S	B	F	D	R	W	Q	P	B	A	U	Y	T	R	P	L	M	K	J	F	D	Q	R
E	L	I	D	S	F	B	N	G	T	F	C	G	G	H	J	O	L	R	T	G	Y	H	N	S	E
W	F	R	P	O	N	M	T	Y	Y	D	R	F	W	S	T	N	B	D	S	T	Y	W	O	C	D
L	K	F	H	U	D	R	W	D	E	V	O	S	Z	A	L	M	H	G	T	Y	R	W	S	Q	R
P	P	Y	T	P	F	D	R	I	G	H	F	Q	T	B	V	S	Q	X	D	R	O	K	M	Q	I
Q	W	D	R	F	G	B	R	G	H	J	P	O	M	N	F	G	H	K	Y	T	K	J	H	J	C
W	Q	D	S	W	G	F	N	B	V	D	P	M	N	T	G	H	R	W	Q	S	R	N	B	F	E
P	L	K	M	J	Y	H	G	T	R	T	G	F	D	Q	D	S	Z	X	V	B	A	L	P	K	M
Q	W	S	W	Q	D	F	R	I	E	D	C	O	R	N	L	P	K	M	Y	H	G	T	R	O	S
Q	W	D	S	C	X	R	F	E	K	L	M	P	Y	H	T	G	F	R	W	Q	S	X	Z	V	C
R	T	G	H	Y	B	V	W	C	V	P	E	A	C	H	C	O	B	B	L	E	R	P	L	K	J
T	R	F	W	Q	C	S	A	L	M	O	N	S	T	E	W	H	N	G	F	T	R	W	S	Z	B
P	L	K	J	H	Y	T	R	W	Q	S	Z	X	C	V	B	N	J	Y	T	R	D	S	M	N	P
C	V	B	N	H	J	C	O	L	L	A	R	D	G	R	E	E	N	S	H	J	M	K	P	Y	G
Q	W	R	T	Y	P	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	P	L	Y	H	T
P	P	H	O	P	P	I	N	G	J	O	H	N	S	D	R	W	Q	S	C	Z	V	B	M	N	Y

WORDS

Carolina Red Rice
Catfish Stew
Chitlins
Collard Greens
Fried Catfish
Fried Corn
Fried Yams
Hopping Johns
Okra
Peach Cobbler
Pecan Pie
Salmon Stew
She Crab Soup
Smothered Chicken
Sweet Potato Pie

Carolyn Landrum
Director of Children's Servicess
Spartanburg County Public Library

South Carolina Football Word Search



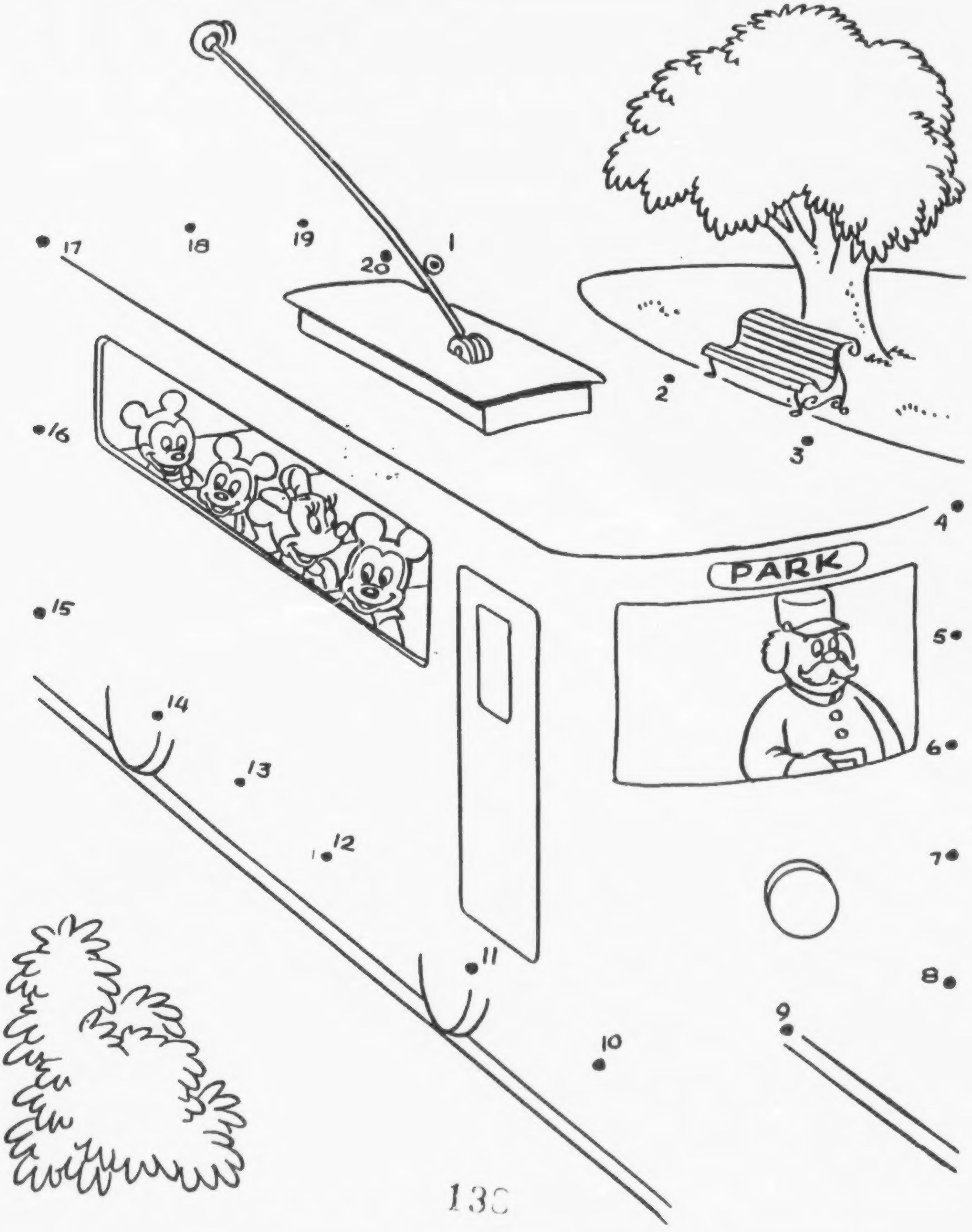
P	R	S	T	F	E	R	U	N	N	E	R
X	M	K	F	R	C	E	F	Y	G	C	W
L	H	I	O	J	M	E	N	A	K	R	P
T	P	C	O	A	C	H	O	R	Q	O	U
N	S	K	T	O	U	C	H	D	O	W	N
I	R	S	B	U	F	L	R	L	O	D	T
A	V	B	A	A	F	A	C	I	G	W	E
G	O	A	L	P	O	S	T	N	J	H	N
F	U	L	L	B	A	C	K	E	A	N	O
K	S	L	D	W	M	E	L	K	C	A	T

FOOTBALL
GAIN
CROWD
RUNNER
KICK
FULLBACK
YARDLINE
COACH
BOARD
PASS
TOUCHDOWN
GOALPOST
PUNT
SCORE
TACKLE
CHEER
FALL
DOWN
BALL

Sharon Perry
Spartanburg Co. Public

Away We Go to Read, Explore and Discover
Parks in South Carolina

Directions: Begin at 1 and draw a line to connect the dots in order.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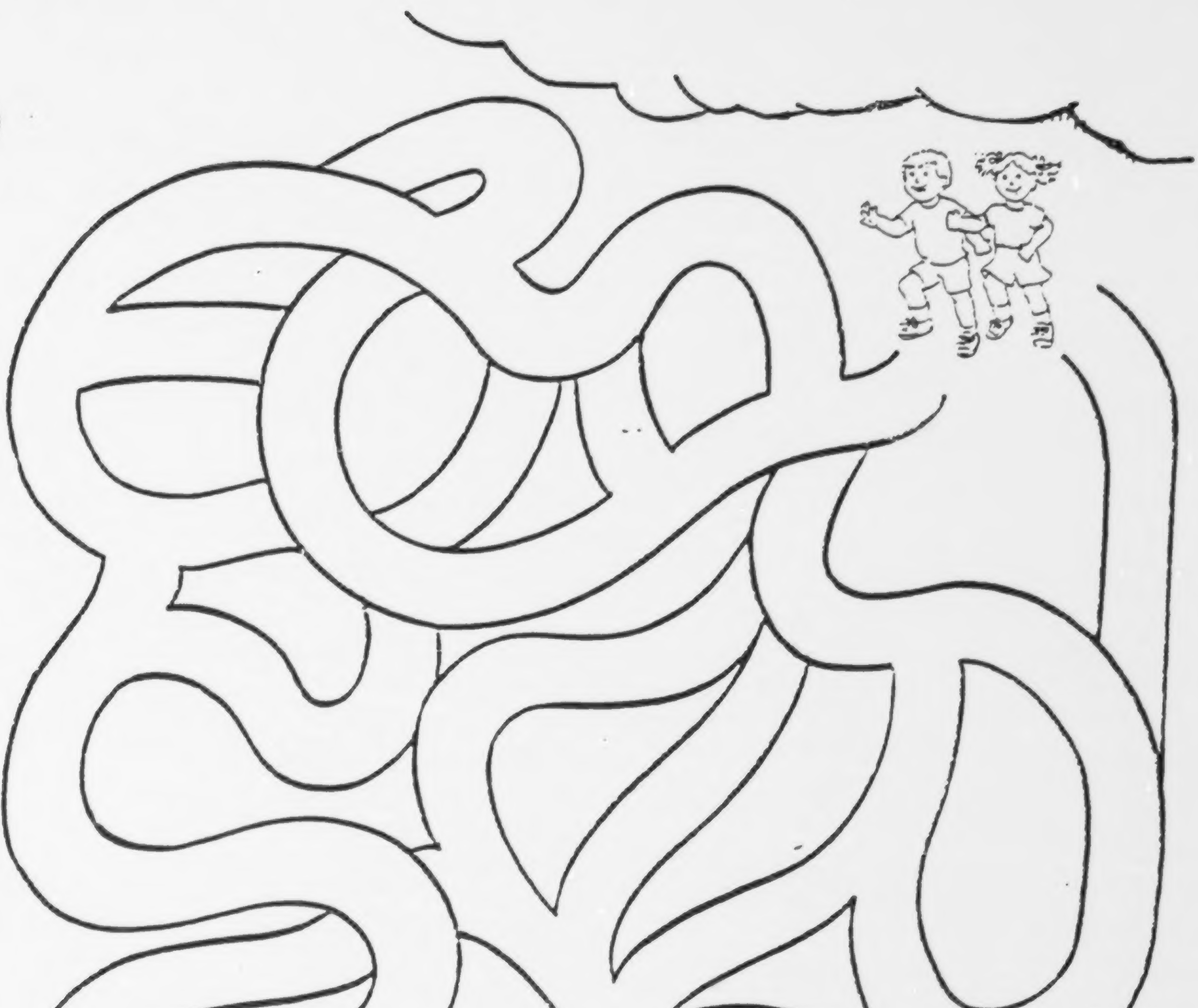
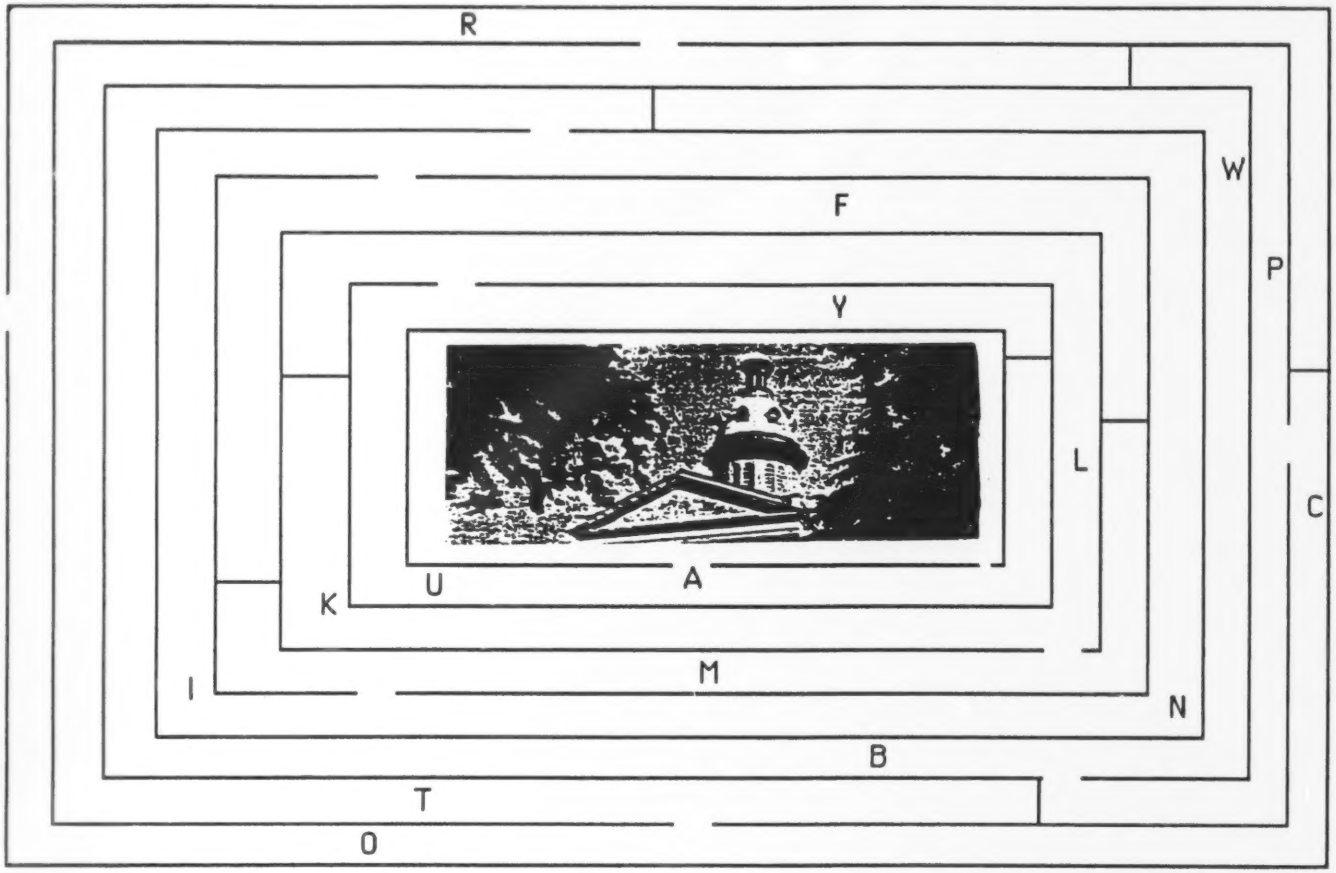
PARK

Carolyn Landrum
Director of Children's Services
SPARTANBURG COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY


South Carolina

Help these children find their home state.

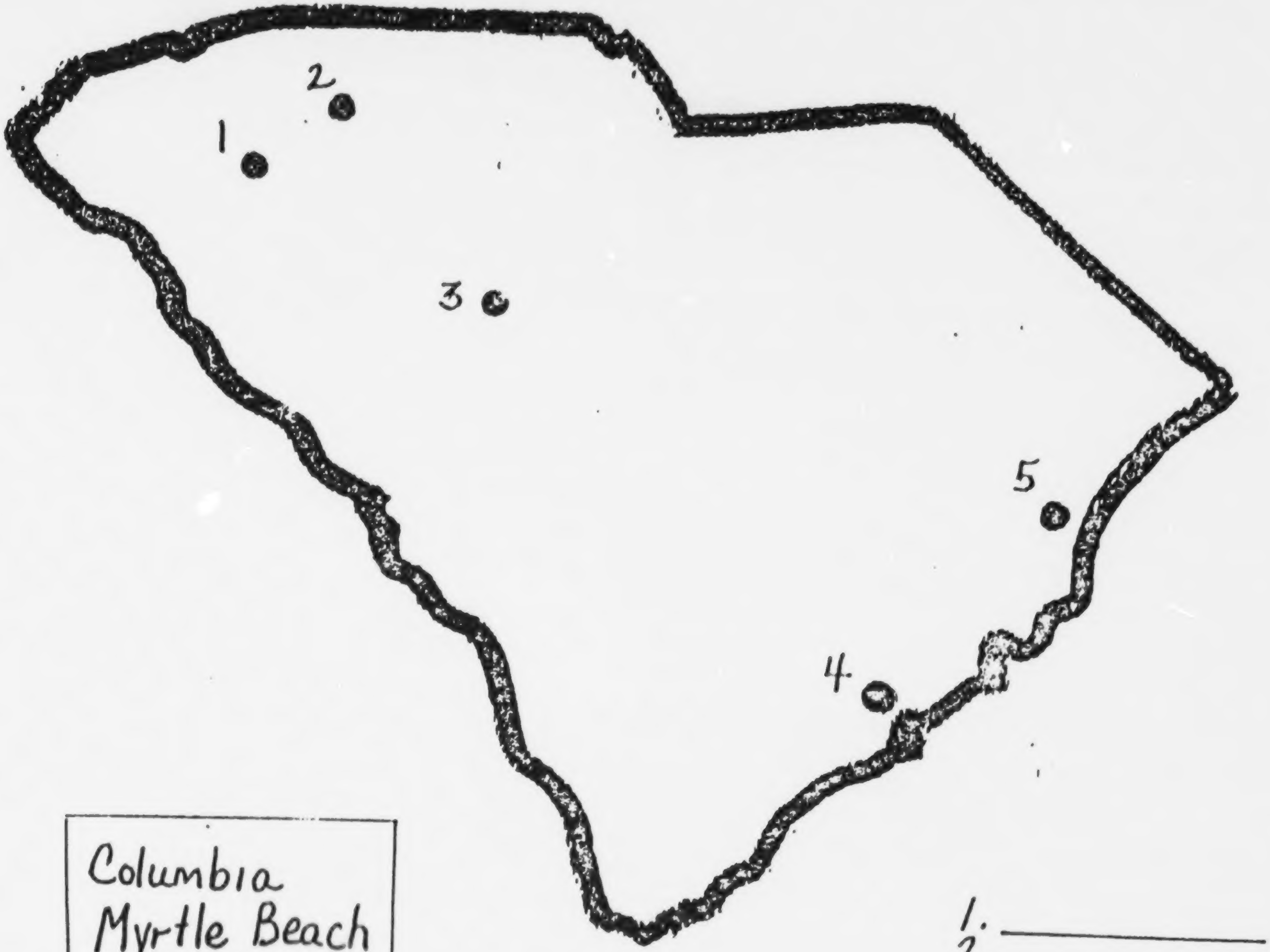
Sharon Perry



Pick up all the letters you find along the SHORTEST path to the center. Then rearrange them, and find out where you are!

Warning! Be sure you take the SHORTEST path! Beware of letters along false paths.

Can you identify these South Carolina cities?

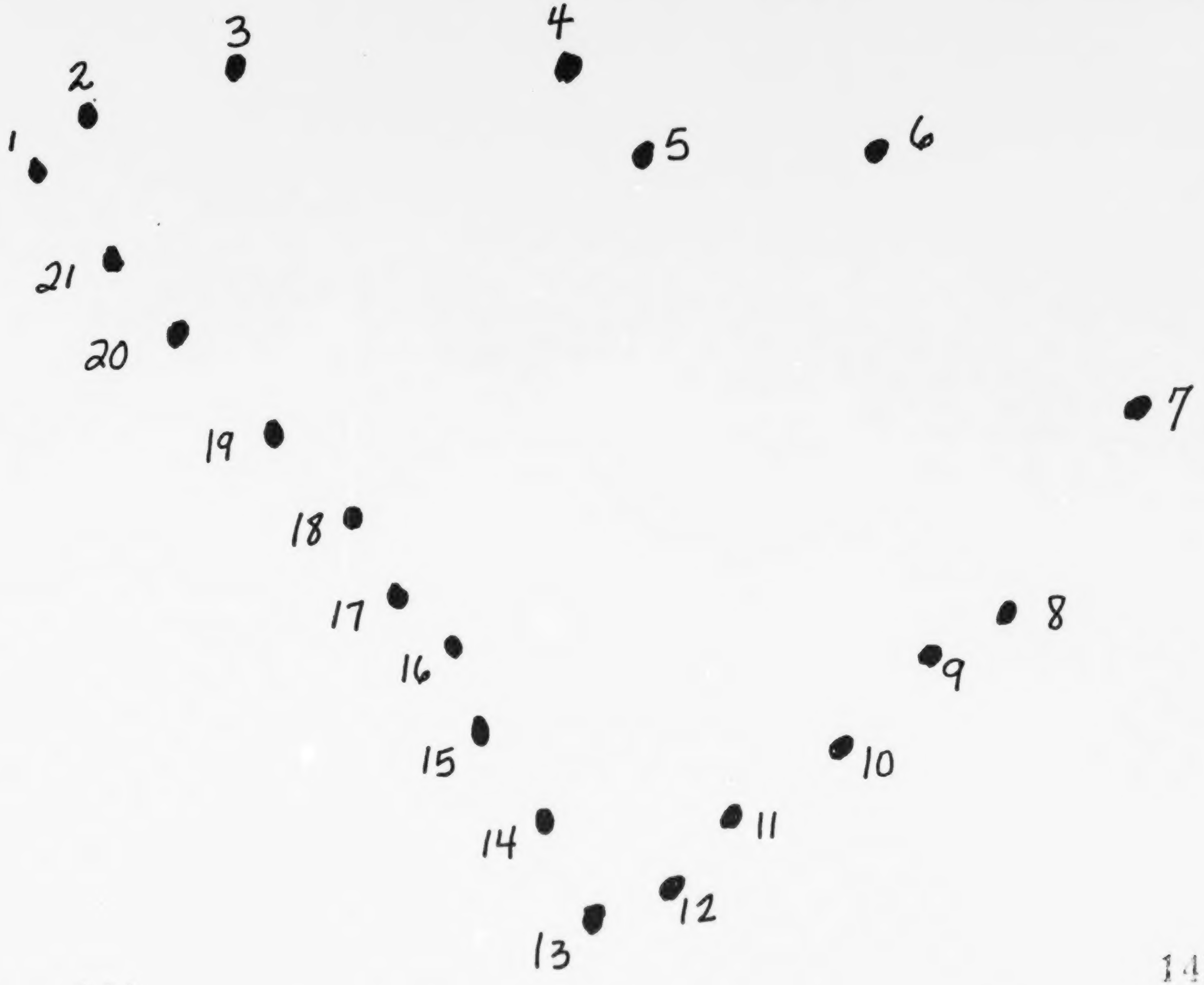


Columbia
Myrtle Beach
Greenville
Charleston
Spartanburg

1. ____________
2. ____________
3. ____________
4. ____________
5. ____________

Sharon Perry
Spartanburg Co. Public Library

Connect the dots and name the state.


1
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21

South Carolina

Match these facts:

Highest Point ____

State Capital ____

Year Founded ____

State Nickname ____

State Flower ____

State Tree ____

State Bird ____

State Song ____

A. Palmetto State
B. Carolina Wren
C. Sassafras Mt
D. Columbia
E. Palmetto
F. 1786
G. Carolina Jessamine
H. Carolina

Sharon Perry - Spartanburg

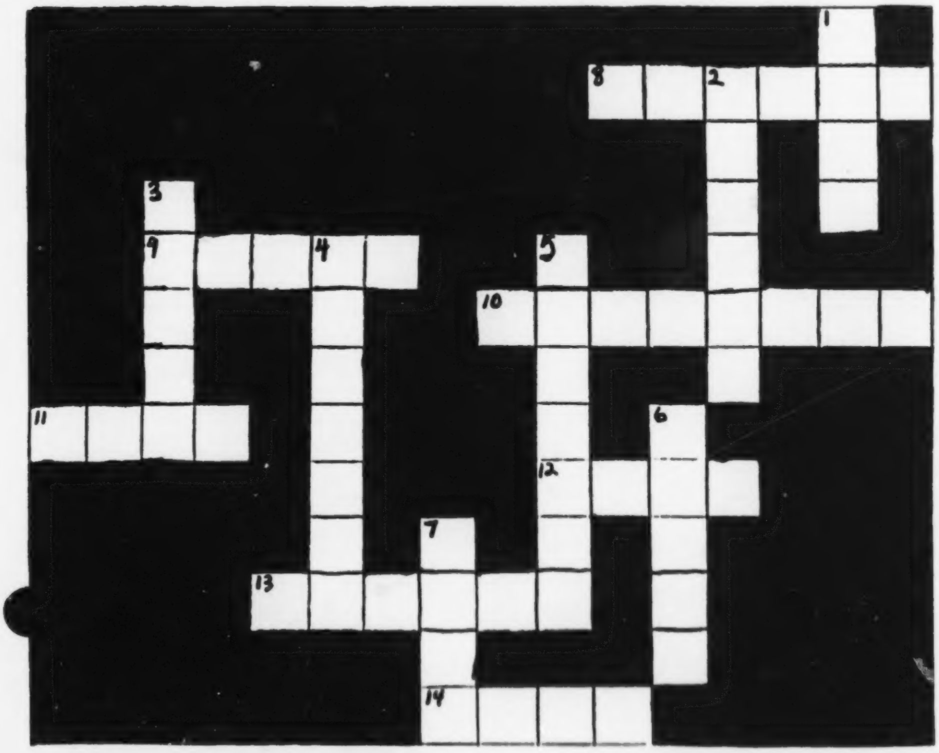
Crops We Grow and Foods We Produce In S.C.

DOWN

1. We get bacon from these animals
2. We eat this meat at Thanksgiving
3. One a day keeps the Dr. away
4. You may like yours fried, barbequed, or baked
5. We use the leaves of this plant
6. This crop is used for paper and lumber
7. It takes a lot of water to grow this grain

ACROSS

8. Cloth is made from this crop
9. A fruit with fuzzy skin
10. These beans are used in many ways
11. The meat from cattle is called __________
12. You can eat this on or off the cob
13. A plant used to make dye for cloth
14. You may eat these for breakfast with your eggs



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WORD SEARCH

GREAT SOUTH CAROLINIANS

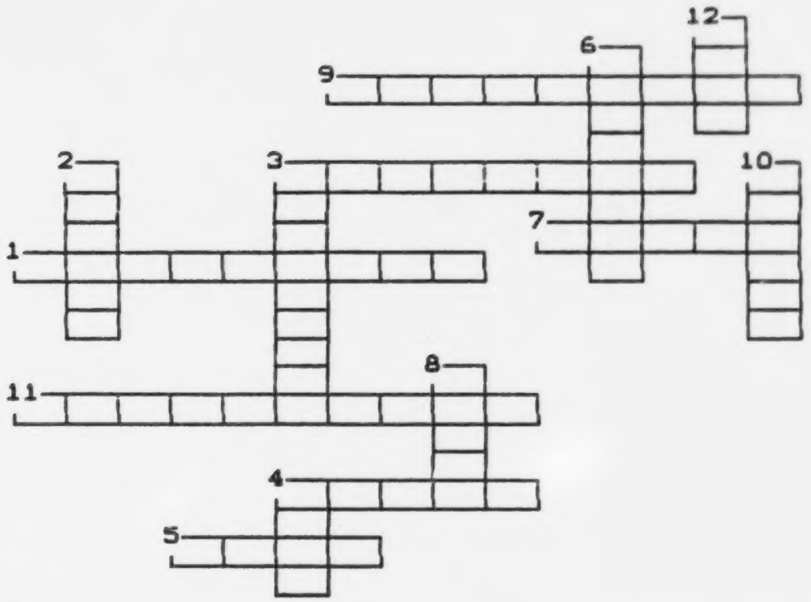
READ MORE ABOUT THEM IN THE BOOK BY HELEN HENNIG

N O T Y A R D M A I L L I W R O N
J A S T R E T M U S S A M O H T E
A M R O N U A B C R T P Q U S A R
M A R I O D L B P O E C S N T N T
E C A R I D E S O B P B A J L D Y
S E A L R I D G E E H O R O D R C
G A S L A D D E R R E Q U H O E D
L U G U M V G S I T N B P N W W X
E L V I S I N G S M T O I C O P E
N O T E I S L A N I L S E A T I L
N C A T C L A Q S L L L G L B C O
O H H I N T T O P L I M D D L K M
T H O A A L S T O S O O E W R E R
S H O E R V L E R O T T L E S N P
L H E L F L U F F R I L T L I S O
A R E M P T E A R R M E U L C T S
N O S N E A R S O Y E T R C O R T
O N L Y R U L E P O H O N A M N R
T H O M A Y E L L I I P H L A D A
G R E A T C L E A D N O O H P L B
N O R T H S O A U H T C J O B R D
I S L A N D D R U G P L K U Q N F
H A T T O P S O U R A N S N O T H
S I L L Y S O N G S E L O R E L G
A L L B E T T E R S O N B C W Y M
W A B W V Q P N M T N O S R B A C

ANDREW PICKENS
JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN
THOMAS SUMTER
WILLIAM DRAYTON
FRANCES MARION

JAMES GLEN
WASHINGTON ALSTON
CHARLES PINCKNEY
HENRY LAURENS
JOHN RUTLEDGE

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS
1. Who saved Andrew Jackson's life?
3. What disease reduced the Indian population?
5. What county in South Carolina did the Catawba Indians inhabit?
7. The Trail of __________ led the Indians to Oklahoma?
9. What tool made of stone was used for hunting?
11. The only white man to become chief?

DOWN
2. What tribe did the Catawba language originate from?
3. Developed the Cherokee alphabet?
4. What agricultural product was the Indian's greatest contribution?
6. What Indian tribe was very advanced?
8. A sacred bird to the Cherokee?
10. In 1540 the Cherokee Indians were encountered by what Englishman?
12. "Yona" in Cherokee means?

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOLVE THE SECRET RIDDLE

A = 1
B = 2
C = 3
D = 4
E = 5
F = 6
G = 7
H = 8
I = 9
J = 10
K = 11
L = 12
M = 13
N = 14
O = 15
P = 16
Q = 17
R = 18
S = 19
T = 20
U = 21
V = 22
W = 23
X = 24
Y = 25
Z = 26

Question:

23 8 25   9 19   20 8 5

13 15 15 14   12 9 11 5

1   4 15 12 12 1 18?

Answer:

9 20   8 1 19

6 15 21 18

17 21 1 18 20 5 18 19.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PUZZLE

1.	Name the state capitol of S.C.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
2.	Name the oldest city in S.C.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
3.	A garden that once was a S.C. governor's home.	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
4.	A short fired here started a war.	29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38
5.	The Swamp Fox	39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51
6.	A general in the Vietnam War who was from S.C.	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
7.	Upper part of the state of S.C.	64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71
8.	A major industry in S.C.	72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79
9.	Marines train here.	80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91
10.	Home of S.C.'s famous ghost The Grey Man.	92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104

On the lines below, enter the correct numbered letters from above to discover a popular slogan about South Carolina.

18 69 32 10 86 103 24   1 17 4 101 63   19 14   29 99 90 33 12

75 10 8 70   36 30   19 96   44 51   43 93 12 2 60 7 18 61

Submitted by Dixie Page
Woodruff Branch
Spartanburg County Public Library

Answers

A South Carolina Puzzle

1. Columbia
2. Charleston
3. Brookgreen
4. Fort Sumter
5. Francis Marion
6. Westmoreland
7. Piedmont
8. Textiles
9. Parris Island
10. Pauleys island

The popular slogan:
"Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina."

WORD SEARCH

GREAT SOUTH CAROLINIANS

READ MORE ABOUT THEM IN THE BOOK BY HELEN HENNI

N	O	T	Y	A	R	D	M	A	I	L	L	I	W	R	O	N
J	A	S	T	R	E	T	M	U	S	S	A	M	O	H	T	E
A	M	R	O	N	U	A	B	C	R	T	P	Q	U	S	A	R
M	A	R	I	O	D	L	B	P	O	E	C	S	N	T	N	T
E	C	A	R	I	D	E	S	O	B	P	B	A	J	L	D	Y
S	E	A	L	R	I	D	G	E	E	H	O	R	O	D	R	C
G	A	S	L	A	D	D	E	R	R	E	Q	U	H	O	E	D
L	U	G	U	M	V	G	S	I	T	N	B	P	N	W	W	X
E	L	V	I	S	I	N	G	S	M	T	O	I	C	O	P	E
N	O	T	E	I	S	L	A	N	I	L	S	E	A	T	I	L
N	C	A	T	C	L	A	Q	S	L	L	L	G	L	B	C	O
O	H	H	I	N	T	T	O	P	L	I	M	D	D	L	K	M
T	H	O	A	A	L	S	T	O	S	O	O	E	W	R	E	R
S	H	O	E	R	V	L	E	R	O	T	T	L	E	S	N	P
L	H	E	L	F	L	U	F	F	R	I	L	T	L	I	S	O
A	R	E	M	P	T	E	A	R	R	M	E	U	L	C	T	S
N	O	S	N	E	A	R	S	O	Y	E	T	R	C	O	R	T
O	N	L	Y	R	U	L	E	P	O	H	O	N	A	M	N	R
T	H	O	M	A	Y	E	L	L	I	I	P	H	L	A	D	A
G	R	E	A	T	C	L	E	A	D	N	O	O	H	P	L	B
N	O	R	T	H	S	O	A	U	H	T	C	J	O	B	R	D
I	S	L	A	N	D	D	R	U	G	P	L	K	U	Q	N	F
H	A	T	T	O	P	S	O	U	R	A	N	S	N	O	T	H
S	I	L	L	Y	S	O	N	G	S	E	L	O	R	E	L	G
A	L	L	B	E	T	T	E	R	S	O	N	B	C	W	Y	M
W	A	B	W	V	Q	P	N	M	T	N	O	S	R	B	A	C

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS

ACROSS

1. JUNALUSKA
3. SMALLPOX
5. YORK
7. TEARS
9. ARROWHEAD
11. WILL THOMAS

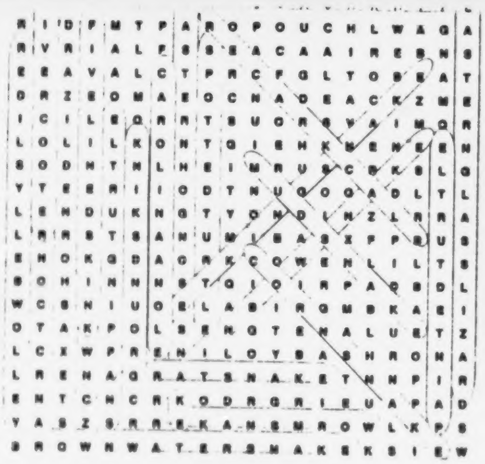
DOWN

2. SIOUAN
3. SEQUOYAH
4. CORN
6. CHEROKEE
8. EAGLE
10. DE SOTO
12. BEAR

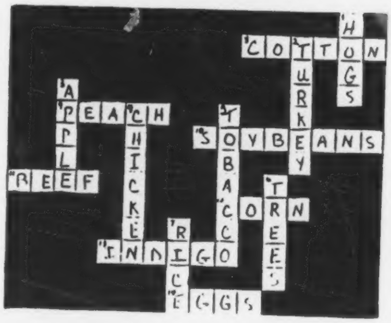
South Carolina's Economy.

1. t	6. -	11. t	16. t
2. t	7. f	12. -	17. -
3. f	8. t	13. t	18. -
4. f	9. f	14. t	19. -
5. t	10. f	15. -	20. t

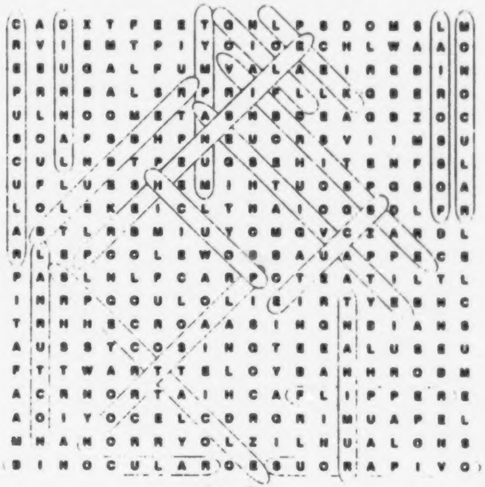
"Reptiles of S.C."



"Crops to Grow and Foods to Produce in S.C."



"Adaptation"



Answer Key

SOLVE THE SECRET RIDDLE

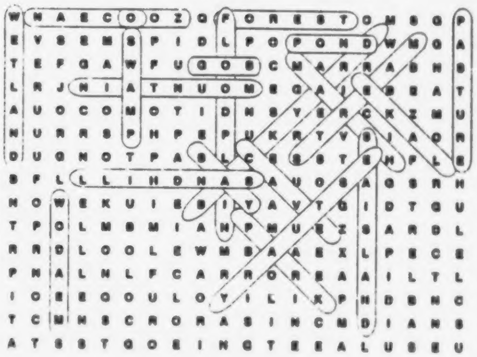
Question:

$\frac{W}{23}$ $\frac{H}{8}$ $\frac{Y}{25}$ $\frac{I}{9}$ $\frac{S}{19}$ $\frac{T}{20}$ $\frac{H}{8}$ $\frac{E}{5}$
$\frac{M}{13}$ $\frac{O}{15}$ $\frac{O}{15}$ $\frac{N}{14}$ $\frac{L}{12}$ $\frac{I}{9}$ $\frac{K}{11}$ $\frac{E}{5}$
$\frac{A}{1}$ $\frac{D}{4}$ $\frac{O}{15}$ $\frac{L}{12}$ $\frac{L}{12}$ $\frac{A}{1}$ $\frac{R}{18}$?

Answer:

$\frac{I}{9}$ $\frac{T}{20}$ $\frac{H}{8}$ $\frac{A}{1}$ $\frac{S}{19}$
$\frac{F}{6}$ $\frac{O}{15}$ $\frac{U}{21}$ $\frac{R}{18}$
$\frac{Q}{17}$ $\frac{U}{21}$ $\frac{A}{1}$ $\frac{R}{18}$ $\frac{T}{20}$ $\frac{E}{5}$ $\frac{R}{18}$ $\frac{S}{19}$.

"S.C. Habitat"



Answers to Fun with Southern Food Quiz

1. Did you guess, "Because it's so wet, you need a spoon to eat it"? That's half right. Spoonbread was probably a copy of an Indian dish called *suppawn* - a kind of corn meal and milk pudding.

2. Some tradition has it that children hopped around the dining table before sitting down, to bring luck.

3. If you eat peas on New Year's Day, you'll have coins in your pocket the rest of the year.

4. In South Carolina, it's usually either a cow or a pig - but it can be chicking, sheep, or even goat! "Real" barbecue, according to some, is anything cooked in the open air over a charcoal fire.

5. The Peanut originated in Brazil, was carried to Africa, came from Africa to Virginia, and then to South Carolina, aboard slave ships.

6. They are varieties of cowpeas - just like crowder peas, black eyed peas and blue hull peas.

7. Turnips, cowpeas and sweet potatoes

8. Fried chicken!

9. The Chitlin Strut Festival of Salley, South Carolina.

10. All of them!

Much of this information came from two sources:
The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture by Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris
and
The Colonial Cookbook by Lucille Recht Penner

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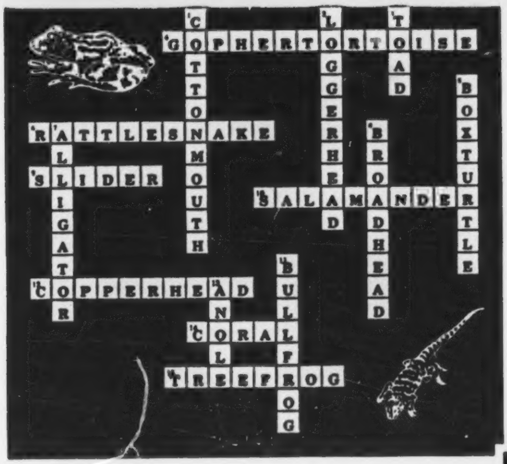
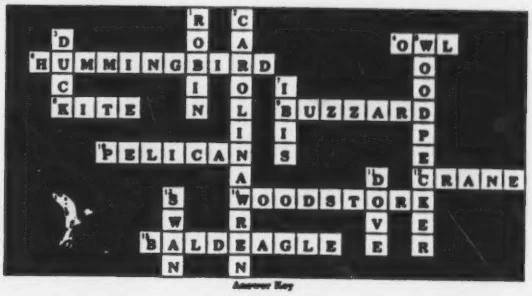
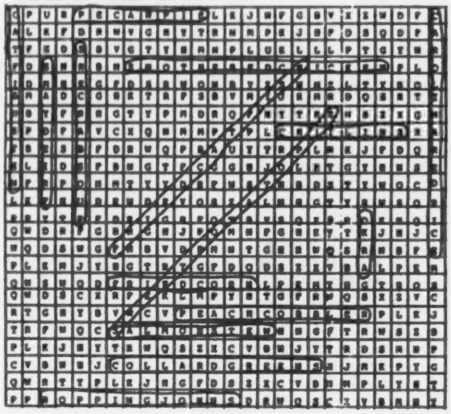

GOPHERTORTOISE
COTTONMOUTH
LOGGERHEAD
TOAD
BOXTURTLE
RATTLESNAKE
BROADHEAD
SLIDER
ALLIGATOR
SALAMANDER
COPPERHEAD
BULLFROG
ANOLE
CORAL
TREEFROG

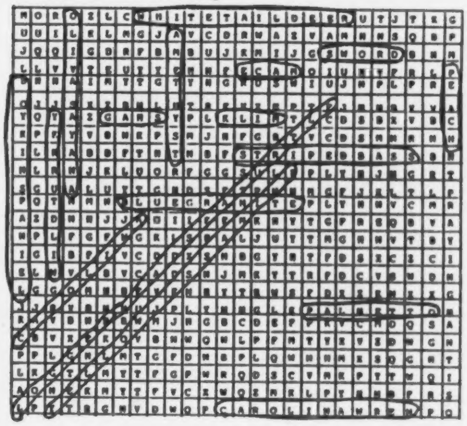

ROBIN
CAROLINAWREN
DUCK
HUMMINGBIRD
OWL
WOODPECKER
KITE
IBIS
BUZZARD
PELICAN
DOVE
CRANE
SWAN
WOODSTORK
BALDEAGLE

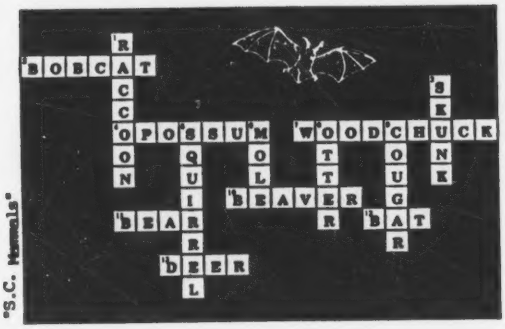
Answer Key

"Discover Foods of SC"



"Discover S.C. History"




RACCOON
BOBCAT
OPOSSUM
SQUIRREL
MOLE
WOODCHUCK
OTTER
COUGAR
SKUNK
BEAVER
BEAR
DEER
BAT

"S.C. Mammals"

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"Birds of S.C."

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I Y S B M T P I Y O O O U E M R W A G E
T E S C A L F U S M O C E A I T A B T C
R R K B A B S D T F H D G L T F B I A O
A P I C O H L T E O A B D E A I H Z L W
M S M F S O E A R K U R R S V W I N O B
E O M L O B P A C G I E R S B S N F O I
L E E O E S R I A K H R U O E R G S H R
P O R R K R H E T T B A B O W E G L S D
R T G I I C T I C Y O I G I Z O R R U B
U R E O O V L S H M B B R E L P O E R L
P N R L H L F C E R L O L D A L S L H U
I O R E Q O U L R K I L F R P Y B B T E
T C H H S C R G R A S I N O M B E A D J
A T S S T A G N I H N A N O C L A F O A
F U T W A R D T E C O Y B A B H K O O Y
W A R B L E R H H H C A R B T C H P W E
A N I Y X G R E P I P D N A S U A P E L
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Answer Key

"Fish of S.C."

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L L I G E U L B S T O N E R O L L E R P
R V S E M I S W H I T E P E R C H S G U
H E E G A R P T O M A C A A I R E W N M
S R J B L L A D R R A E G L T O B A A P
I L O C S M O I T I B S D E A C B M M K
F O K F E P H P N R P O R S V I T P O I
E U G H H I P D O B I E N S I E N D O N
L E L P A R R O S S O R D O E R G A E S
D O D U C A K L E T N W M B G E D R I E
E T I G I T M L S R O H T I A Z A T P E
E U E N R E L A T I B I A R L S P E P D
N O R O E P F R U P L T L E O L S R A L
C R U S M E U S R E I E I R N U D B R C
I T B E A R R U G D S C H G G S T A C S
T N S M T C O N E M G A E E N L U S K U
N W T I A H D F O U O T B A O H R Q C M
A O R N O L T I N L C F R B S G N P A E
L R I N X G E S O L R I R I E U A P L L
T B A O O R R H O E Z S L N G A L O B S
A L L W P R U T E T N H S S A B K C O R
C O A S T A L S H I N E R O R P A Z B U
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Answer Key

"Amphibians of S.C."

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S R P G R E E N T R E E F R O G M S G F
O G A C O C B D W O P O G O R F L L U S
U E M A A R F G O R F G I P M G N R A O
T R A R R I F D T A F K P O S O X B J S
H E R P E M O E O O N S U E A R B Z M P
E D B E D O H P E A U O R S V F I M O R
R N L N S G P A D R K E H S T E N F O E
N A E T A O P E A I T T M O E E D S H D
L M D E L R U E M G N L O O G R W L E N
E A S R A F N T P R O M E A U T A R R A
O L A F M E L E H E B B A R D G R E I M
P A L R A E F C I E L O L E R N F L S A
A S A O N R U L U N R I I R P I M B R L
R D M G D T R O M F S N N G M K U A E A
D E A S E Y O E A R G T T E A R D Q S S
F T N W R A D T E O O Y B O B A P O S R
R T D N O R P H I G C A R B A S U P E E
O O E Y X G B L O D R G R I E D P P L G
G P R I V E R F R O G I L N T A P O N I
R S L A P T W E N N R E T S A E Y I H T
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Answer Key

South Carolina—The Palmetto State

State Capital: Columbia
State Bird: Carolina Wren
State Flower: Yellow Jessamine
State Tree: Palmetto
State Stone: Blue Granite
State Animal: White-Tailed Deer
State Gem: Amethyst
State Wild Game Bird: Wild Turkey
State Fish: Striped Bass
State Fruit: Peach
State Dog: Boykin Spaniel
State Beverage: Milk

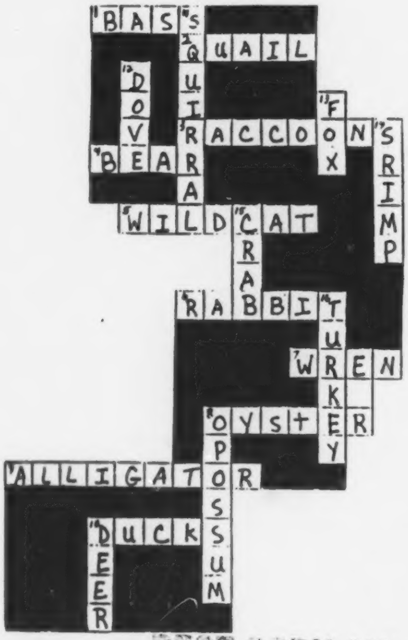
South Carolina City Sleuth

1. Darlington
2. Orangeburg
3. Myrtle Beach
4. Charleston
5. Beaufort
6. Hilton Head Island
7. Aiken
8. Camden
9. Rock Hill
10. Clemson
11. Greenville
12. Bamberg
13. Spartanburg
14. Abbeville

South Carolina Scramble,

1. Charleston
2. Cotton
3. Fort Sumter
4. Spain
5. Columbia
6. Andrew Jackson
7. Peach
8. Hilton Head Island
9. Fort Moultrie
10. Blue Ridge
11. Sassafras Mountain
12. John Calhoun
13. Piedmont
14. Tobacco
15. Blackbeard
16. Soybeans
17. Myrtle Beach
18. Battle at Cowpens
19. Francis Marion
20. Textiles

"Animals of South Carolina



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